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# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

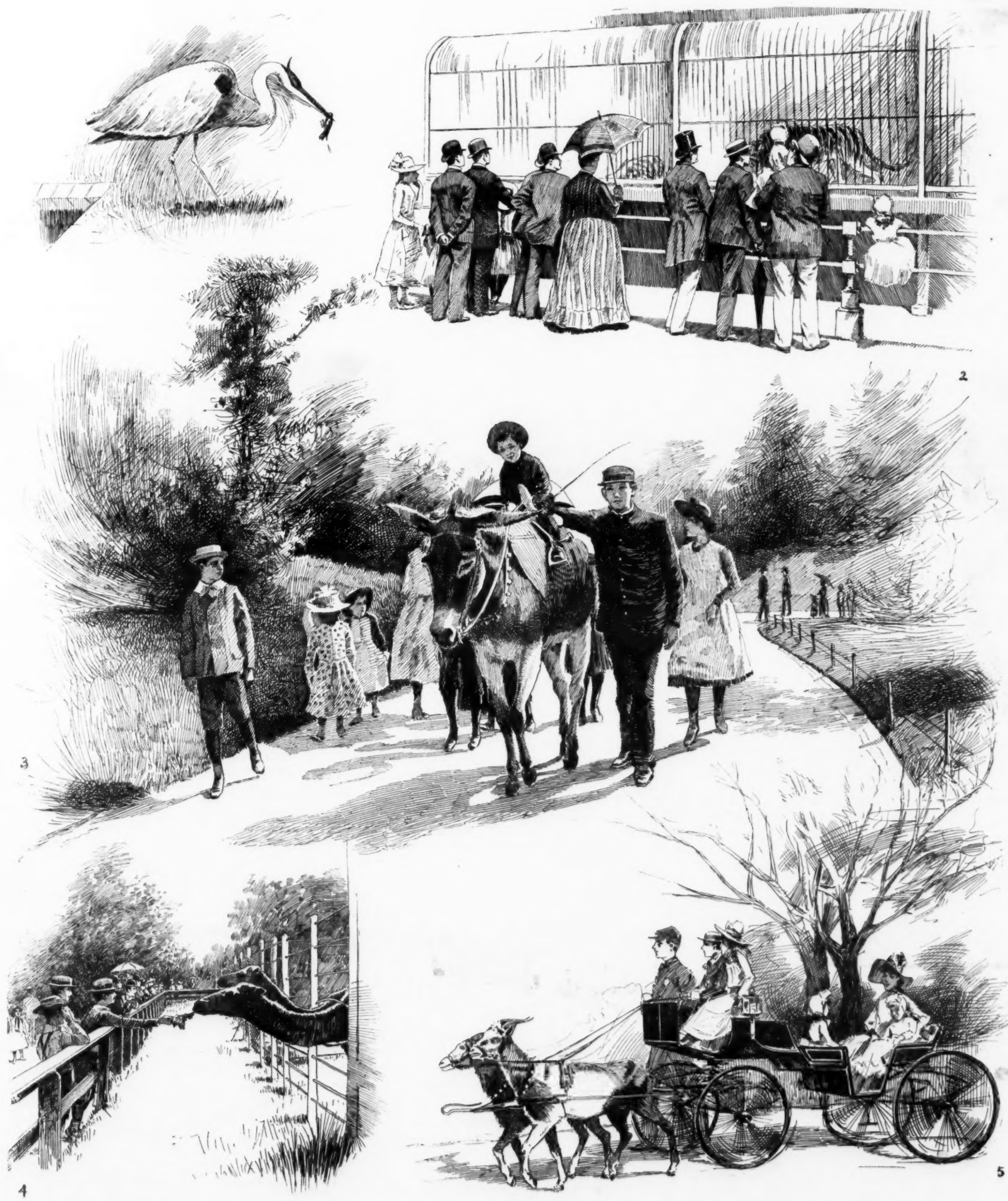


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1. A CATASTROPHE. 2. THE TIGERS. 3. A DONKEY-RIDE. 4. FEEDING THE CAMELS. 5. A GOAT-CARRIAGE.

AN AFTERNOON IN CENTRAL PARK.—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.  
DRAWN BY GRAVES.—[SEE PAGE 171.]



FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.  
W. J. ARKELL. RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1889.

"PROGRESS in the Political Rights of Women" will be the subject of the leading editorial contribution to FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER next week. It will be from the pen of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who has been pre-eminent among the agitators for woman's rights in the United States. She puts in forcible language her statement of the case, and it will be watched for with interest by observers of public affairs.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS  
OF AMERICA.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY has done me the honor of desiring to have a brief memorandum of the first impressions America makes on an Englishman. The natural answer would be, especially for one overwhelmed with pleasant engagements as I am, that the impressions of a traveler who has but passed over some thousand miles of these vast United States must of necessity prove trivial and valueless. But, on the other hand, first impressions are always the freshest, and Talleyrand showed his usual cynical sagacity when he remarked to a young politician, "Never act upon your first impressions; they are always right."

Well, then, as I have passed from Canada down to Washington, and from Washington through Baltimore and Philadelphia to this great and wealthy metropolis, my chief impression has been the absolute practical identity of manner, mind, and national life between our two countries. I have found myself everywhere in a transatlantic England. I do not say this in any foolish idea that to be "quite English" is a point of perfection. You may just as well remark that we resemble you; but there the fact is that bygone writers must have exaggerated most absurdly the supposed distinctive American traits, or else that you have ceased to exhibit them, for I have asked myself a hundred times, wandering in your streets and journeying on your railways, "Am I really in the New World, or dreaming of it in the old one?" Half an American as I am, by marriage and by sympathies, I must confess that it has been wholly delightful to observe this unmistakable and minute identification of the races, and it fills me with hope that, whatever other nations may quarrel and come into armed conflict, America and England—vainly divided by the ocean—will by and by establish an International Tribunal composed of the worthiest and best-trusted men on either side, and will refer to their judgment under the laws of right and reason—without appeal—every question which threatens to disturb the natural alliance that, in my opinion, furnishes the very best hope of mankind.

Next, your magnificent distances, although I knew them well upon the map, amaze and absorb me in realization. It is wonderful for a British Islander to discover what a mere step upon your broad States a thousand miles make, and to conclude from what he sees what must be the life, the enterprise, the opulence, the energy, the natural and industrial resources, the boundless future possibilities of the territory he has not seen. A feeling of gladness and confidence about the earthly part of man's development beyond all expression has possessed me in perceiving how strong and sound your national vitality is, how little you are really spoiled in courtesy of manners, in civic kindness, in social grace, and in reverence for law by your large liberties.

An Englishman no doubt notices here an absence of deference and of formal attention; but he also notices the presence of a nearly universal and most manly and frank comradeship, the blossom, perhaps, of a wider and healthier air. I am far from saying this to flatter America. The impertinence of such an intention would be rebuked by its absurdity. It would be like the little girl who was taken by Sydney Smith to see the turtle-tanks at Birch's in Cornhill, and when she stroked the largest among the collection, her uncle inquired: "Why do you do that, my dear?" "I do it to please the turtle, uncle." "My child," replied the Canon, "you might as well stroke the dome of St. Paul's to please the Dean and Chapter." A man who should, as it were, pat the cupola of your Capitol at Washington to gratify New York, would be similarly ridiculous. Your nation of 60,000,000 stands well beyond the reach of compliments. History rather waits to see if you will de-

serve the gifts and opportunities which destiny has brought you "in both her hands."

To speak of the countless delightful persons whom I have had the happiness to meet, is obviously forbidden; suffice it to say that your countrymen and countrywomen oblige the Englishman to quit each of their towns and cities with regret, so that

"He drags at each remove a lengthening chain."

And then, how beautiful America is! I certainly did not know the vales of the Susquehanna and of the Delaware were so fair; or the gardens of Washington so gracious and spacious; or your homesteads generally so pretty. I better understand now Mr. Lowell's verses,

"Binding the gold of war-disheveled hair  
On such sweet brows as never other wore."

But nobody, to my mind, has better understood, or expressed more nobly the present and future greatness and the natural charms of America than your true poet and patriot, Walt Whitman, my interview with whom, when I offered him the tribute of a profound admiration, will be one among many happy memories of this journey.

I should not be an Englishman, however, if I did not grumble, and you must allow me to denounce and execrate the cobble-stones of your New York streets, that rob the Briton of sleep by night and rack his bones by day; the snake-fences, which waste alike land and lumber, and torture the eye of an artist; the lack of official luggage-porters at your railway stations, and those monstrous, ugly, unpainted telegraph-poles, with which you mar the vistas of your finest streets. But your public buildings often astonish and enchant me; your colleges, libraries, museums, and observatories leave positively no excuse to American youth. They must henceforth create and not import poets, authors, artists, sculptors, scientific geniuses, and astronomers. You really owe us, with all your glorious chances, a galaxy of great names.

Such, then, sir, are some among those first impressions which you have been pleased to invite. They will appear to you, I fear—as to myself—entirely commonplace, but I prefer—at least while in America—to show myself grateful even at the cost of being dull. I am, sir, yours obediently,

Edwin Arnold

NEW YORK, September 18th, 1889.

A FREE-TRADE FALLACY.

BECAUSE the American Minister at Mexico recently wrote a letter to the Treasury Department in favor of "the most liberal trade relations with Mexico" on the part of our Government, the free-trade editor of the New York Herald jumps to the conclusion that the Minister referred to favors free trade with Mexico.

Free trade is a very different thing from "liberal trade relations." For instance, many earnest American protectionists favor the extension of our trade relations with Canada, as well as with Mexico. It is believed that such a reciprocity of interests would inure to the benefit of our citizens, and that is the primary object of the protective policy. If free trade would bring about the same results as protection, the advocates of the protective policy would naturally be free-traders.

The difficulty with those who favor free trade is that they are swayed largely by sentimental considerations, and do not weigh the material aspects of the matter. The free-trader says, "It is only fair that I should be permitted to buy foreign goods if I can buy them cheaper than the domestic product." The protectionist says, "It is only just that you should buy at home—no matter if it costs a little more—for it is your duty to give American workingmen the preference every time, and when they prosper you share in their prosperity." If more liberal trade relations with Mexico on our southern border and Canada on the north would open better markets for our manufacturers, and thus afford increased employment for our workers, no one would be found in the Republican party or among protection Democrats to oppose such a policy. Neither of these countries stands in the attitude of a powerful rival of the United States for business supremacy. England and some other foreign nations, on the contrary, are ready with the products of cheaper labor to seize upon our markets the moment we open the door to free trade.

No doubt these foreigners would gladly enter upon the markets of Canada and Mexico if they could, and attempt to control them, but they have been unable to do so in the face of the duties levied upon foreign importations, and in the face of the competition of our own manufacturers to a small degree. Therefore, while protectionists are willing to favor liberal trade relations between the United States and its weaker neighbors, they demonstrate by facts and figures the absolute unwisdom of removing all protective barriers against such powerful and aggressive rivals as England, Germany, and France. They are aggressive and powerful simply because they have the decided advantage of much lower wages than we can offer, or wish to offer, to the workingmen of the United States.

THE ALL-AMERICAS CONGRESS.

NOW that the All-Americas Congress has actually convened, even the most skeptical of its critics begin to understand its significance and importance. The delegates in attendance represent all the Central and South American countries; they are men of ability and familiarity with affairs, and they seem to realize, even more keenly than we do ourselves, the vast advantages which may result from the establishment of closer commercial relations, a uniform system of customs regulations, a uniform method of classification and valuation of merchandise, and a uniform system of quarantine regulations.

These delegates seem also to realize that the United States offers them greater advantages in the way of manufactured products, both in quality and variety, than any other country. They are now visiting all our principal cities with a view of acquainting themselves with the industrial resources of each, and their amazement at what they have seen is very freely expressed.

There can be no question at all that the bulk of the South American trade could be controlled by our manufacturers if direct communication could be established between these countries and our own. The disabilities under which we labor are shown by the fact that some of the South American delegates to this congress came to us by way of Liverpool, that being the shortest route available, so far as time is concerned. Indeed, it is stated by a delegate from the Argentine Republic that the only other route to the United States is by Rio Janeiro, vessels leaving only fortnightly, and the voyage occupying twenty-six days. While there are half-a-dozen lines between the Argentines and Europe, there is none between that country and the United States. What we need is that direct steamer communication shall be established with these Americas under the American flag. The Argentine Government has been prepared for years to subsidize an American line, provided our own Government would also grant a subsidy, but a hostile and unreasoning clamor has prevented any favorable action on our part in that direction.

Why should this narrow policy be continued? The trade which naturally belongs to us is being stolen away by Germany and Great Britain, and the time is not far distant when it will be impossible to find a sale for American fabrics in any South American State, unless we shall discover means of placing them expeditiously and under proper conditions on their markets. It is to be hoped that the congress will arrive at some coherent policy as to this general subject, and set on foot an agitation that will result in the establishment of closer and more direct relations between this country and those represented in this important assemblage.

GOVERNOR HILL HIS PARTY'S LEADER.

GOVERNOR HILL leads the Democratic forces of New York State. Ceaselessly active, thoroughly familiar with every political method, crafty and secretive, the time has at last come for him to show his power. He shows it without compunction or delay by ousting the friends of Grover Cleveland from the control of the State Committee and of State politics, and by deliberately putting in their places his own warmest friends.

In all probability next year no State conventions will be held in New York, as no State ticket will be placed in the field until 1891, when a full ticket is to be elected, including a Governor. With consummate skill the Governor has secured control of the State Committee and made himself the dominant force in Democratic politics for the coming two years. He is thus assured of the power to nominate a candidate to take his place, and this by itself will



be a source of increasing power. Governor Hill will step out of office but a few months before the next Democratic National Convention will be held, and there is now little doubt that the delegates from New York will present a solid front in furthering his greatest political ambition.

The best friends of Grover Cleveland realize at last that Governor Hill is master of the situation in New York State, and if by the aid of the saloon interest he should elect his ticket this fall, nothing would remain for him to do to insure his nomination to the Presidency except to keep silent, remain passive, and hold the situation unchanged.

It must be confessed that in the quiet and deliberate strangling of a strong but ill-organized Cleveland sentiment, Governor Hill has displayed all the strategy, cunning, and skill of a thorough politician. From the humblest beginning, with unfaltering step and unbending purpose, he has risen, step by step, to the mastery of his party in New York State, well knowing that the united delegation from New York has for years dominated and controlled every Democratic National Convention, and that in all probability it will dominate and control in 1892.

#### AN IDEAL CONVENTION.

UNITY of party and clearness of purpose marked the proceedings of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga, and its outcome was most felicitous. It was no man's convention. The leading representatives of the party from all over the State conferred freely among themselves, and with equal freedom with the nearly 800 delegates in attendance. The candidates selected represent no man, no clique, no faction. They stand for what is best in the Republican party.

The Hon. John I. Gilbert, of Malone, the candidate for Secretary of State, was for years one of the ablest and purest men in the Legislature. He left an impression on public affairs by actively identifying himself with all the best legislation of the time, and was especially active in behalf of all reform measures. He was an avowed advocate of temperance legislation, of ballot reform, and of an improved civil service. He had all of the instincts of the reformer with none of his foibles or follies. Martin W. Cooke, of Rochester, the candidate for Controller, is an active and successful member of the Bar of high standing. He has been deeply interested in the success of the Republican party and in the improvement of the public service, and has never before been nominated for a political office. General Ira M. Hedges, of Haverstraw, nominated for State Treasurer, had a brilliant army record and has served a term as Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of this State. He has not been an office-holder. General James M. Varnum, of New York, the candidate for Attorney-general, comes from an old American family, is a graduate of Yale, a lawyer in extensive practice, and was prominently identified with reform legislation in 1879 and 1880, when he was a member of the Assembly. He was particularly interested in the success of excise legislation, and in this matter, like all his associates on the ticket, is ranged on the side of public sentiment. The candidate for State Engineer, William V. Van Rensselaer, comes from the old Van Rensselaer family, and practices law at Seneca Falls. He was Deputy Superintendent of Public Works under Governor Cornell, and his election will therefore be in the line of a promotion in the civil service. Erie County presented Albert Haight as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. He is a native of that county, has served as county judge, and is now one of the judges of the second division of the Court of Appeals, having been appointed by Governor Hill. Judge Haight is exceedingly popular, and his nomination will insure a rousing Republican majority in the western part of the State.

The work of the convention at Saratoga was smoothly and effectively done. Party hacks were put aside and new men put forward. Mr. Depew's speech on taking the temporary chairmanship sounded the key-note of the proceedings. It was delivered with all the charming eloquence that characterizes every public utterance of this foremost American citizen. He paid a warm and well-deserved tribute to the National Administration, and with masterly skill, in a speech of twenty minutes, set forth all the leading political issues of the day. Nothing that occurred during the entire convention aroused greater enthusiasm than Mr. Depew's brief and impressive remarks.

The only other speech was that of the permanent president, Senator Sloan. He confined himself to State issues, and ably exposed the false pretenses of Governor Hill as a reformer and economist of public funds. Mr. Sloan's speech has all the ammunition required in this campaign to batter down the sophistries of the Democracy.

The platform of the convention, brief, almost epigrammatic, was one of the best that has been adopted in recent years. It hit the nail upon the head every time. It was so concise, vigorous, and opportune that it was accepted without discussion or amendment. The speeches, the platform, and all the proceedings emphasized the determination of the Republican party to take no step backward, and to push, with special vigor, ballot reform and excise reform measures in spite of all opposition.

It is now only necessary for the Republicans of the Empire State to consolidate their forces and concentrate their strength if they would win in the approaching contest. A large body of good men in the Democratic party openly favor ballot and excise reform. While these men will not abandon their party on national issues, they stand ready to vote for Republican legislative and State officers in order to advance the steadily developing reform movements. Not a few of those who have favored the Prohibition party in this State now see that prohibition, at present at least, is utterly impracticable, and that if the saloon power is to be torn down the work is to be done by restrictive legislation such as the Republican party insists upon, and the Democracy, under Governor Hill's leadership, strenuously op-

poses. Many of this class voted for the Republican State ticket last fall. Many more will favor it this fall.

We venture the prediction thus early in the canvass, that the contest in New York State will be much closer and more exciting than many are inclined to believe. The Republican party is not on trial, but we are to test the weight of an aroused public conscience.

#### NOT AFRAID TO SPEAK.

NO sooner had Mr. Chauncey M. Depew landed from Europe and fallen into the hands of the hundreds of friends who hastened down the bay to meet him, than he made public declaration that he was still a railroad man, that 750,000 other men in the United States had a community of interests with him, and that he would not be ashamed of his business nor retire from it even to be President of the United States.

The anti-monopolist and the anti-railroad granger have been the bugaboos of politics in some sections of the country, especially in the far West. They have terrorized State conventions of both parties, and they have even loomed up with imposing presence in Congress, frightening legislators and intimidating some respectable statesmen into voting for measures that were known to be essentially wrong and constitutionally inoperative.

Mr. Depew is not frightened by bugaboos. Courageously, honestly, almost defiantly, he says that if it is a disqualification for official station to be a railroad employé, of high or low degree, then he prefers his present rank even to the Presidency. He goes further and says that to leave the occupation and associations of twenty-five years simply to gratify the assailants of the railroad business would not only stultify himself, but would also reflect upon the 750,000 other railroad men in the United States, and upon the right of every man in the country to earn his living in any respectable occupation.

Every railroad man will hasten to commend Mr. Depew's straightforward declaration, and so will every one else except the narrow-minded demagogue, blatant anarchist, and howling communist. The cry against railroad interests has sometimes been justified, but the exactions of the railway corporations have not been more oppressive than those of many other corporate interests which have had entire immunity from public condemnation.

Outside of this fact, however, an attack on a corporation is a very different thing from an attack on its employes. Mr. Depew is not a corporation. He is not the owner of the Vanderbilt system. He is a man endowed with consummate executive capacity, keen business sagacity broadened by wide experience with men and affairs, and is thus singularly fitted for the most difficult and delicate tasks. Step by step he has been promoted to the presidency of one of the greatest and most successful railroad enterprises in the world, and his official title thus fairly won is a tribute to his deservings of which he never has been, and we hope never will be, ashamed. The manly words of Mr. Depew have strengthened his hold on the affections of the American people.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

NO PAPER in the interior has ever undergone a greater or a better transformation within a few months than the *Troy Press* has since that skillful publisher, Mr. H. O'R. Tucker, purchased it and took it into his practical hands. It is not remarkable that it has taken rank with the ablest and most successful daily newspapers of New York State.

THE Republicans of Massachusetts have nominated a strong State ticket, headed by that able and courageous Republican and party-worker, John Q. A. Brackett, for Governor. The platform strongly upholds President Harrison's Administration, and is outspoken for ballot and license reform. Both it and the ticket are generally received with evidences of satisfaction.

We publish on another page an interesting and instructive article on the Hollerith method of tabulation which will probably be employed in the statistical work of the coming census. Since this article was put in type, information has reached us by cable that a gold medal has been awarded Mr. Hollerith for his exhibit in the Paris Exposition, consisting of the apparatus which we illustrate. It is not improbable that the new system will soon come into general use.

THE cause of co-education has just achieved another triumph, the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania having voted to admit students without distinction of sex to all the courses of the institution. It is possible that the trustees of the college may not approve this decision, but it is hardly probable that they can long resist the growing sentiment in favor of co-education. The universities of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, and California all admit women on an equal standing with men, as does the University of Mississippi, while in the East co-education is successfully carried out at Wesleyan, the College of Vermont, Swarthmore, Cornell University, and Dickinson.

THE United States dispatch steamer *Dolphin*, built by John Roach, has completed her voyage around the world, occupying nearly two years, and is now in this port. The results of this voyage have put to confusion all those enemies of the distinguished builder who predicted the failure of the vessel and helped by their malignant criticisms to hurry him to his grave. It appears that throughout her whole voyage the *Dolphin* proved herself a most seaworthy craft, that her machinery worked to perfection, and that structurally she justified all the expectations of the naval authorities. In other words, she is sound and staunch in every timber, and as the first vessel of "the new navy" may fairly be regarded as a monument to her builder.

THE extent to which British capital is seeking investment in the United States is revealed by the statement that two syndicates have expended \$50,000,000 in obtaining control of a great variety of industrial enterprises, none of which have paid less than twelve and one-half per cent. a year for the last five years. The favorite investments appear to have been grain elevators, flouring mills, and breweries, and the purchases reach from New

York in the East to Dakota in the West. The Lord Mayor of London is at the head of one of the syndicates, and both include in their membership a great number of British bankers and trustees of large estates in the United Kingdom. It is said that the syndicates have guarded against hostile legislation, and have successfully evaded the laws in certain States, which prohibit the sale of real estate to foreigners.

MR. JOSEPH PULITZER, the proprietor of the *New York World*, announces in his paper that he will be one of twenty-five persons to subscribe \$100,000 each, to go toward a guarantee fund of \$2,500,000 for the Exposition. Although he has set such a good example, his list has not been filled; in fact, at this writing we believe but one man has added his name to it. What does this mean in a city like New York, containing over a hundred millionaires? Let Mr. Pulitzer's generous offer bear the fruit it deserves.

THE report of the Utah Commission states that polygamy is no longer openly practiced except in remote parts of the Territory, but plural marriages are no doubt solemnized clandestinely, and polygamy is still taught by the church, it is believed, as a saving ordinance. On the whole, progress is making in the right direction, but it will be a long time before the Mormon heresy is eradicated. The commission recommend that more stringent enactments be passed as to some points not now adequately covered, and that the immigration laws be so amended as to prevent the immigration of persons claiming that their religion justifies the crime of polygamy.

THE density of population in the tenement district of this city is shown by the fact, reported by the Board of Health, that in one tenement in Mulberry Street one hundred and eight persons were found living in twenty-eight rooms, these being, of course, small and dark and dirty. It is said that population is packed more densely in this particular spot than in any other, perhaps, on the globe, and the degradation and disease which result in many cases baffle description as they defy restraint. Undoubtedly a good deal has been done by the enactment of wise sanitary laws toward abating the evils of overcrowding, but these can never be wholly removed so long as the cupidity of landlords, as shown in their disregard of all the conditions of safety in the structures they erect, is permitted to go unpunished.

THE value of the vestibule attachment to the Wagner sleeping-cars was clearly shown in the recent accident on the Central road at Palatine Bridge. But for the protection which the vestibule arrangement afforded, more than one car would have been telescoped, and the loss of life might have been fifty instead of four. The cause of the accident is attributed by Mr. H. Walter Webb, the President of the Wagner Company, and one of the active Vice-presidents of the New York Central corporation, to an error of judgment on the part of the engineer of the first section of the train in trying to continue on his course with a partly disabled engine. While he was struggling to reach Palatine Station, the second section, ten minutes behind, was gaining upon him, so that after the first section stopped there was not time to slow up the second section. The excellence of the train service and the general management of the Central road was shown by the promptness with which the debris was removed and the blockade was raised.

IN an address to the Army of the Tennessee at its recent meeting at Cincinnati, General O. O. Howard roused his comrades to a high pitch of enthusiasm by his positive and incisive words in reprobation of the outrages perpetrated upon loyal men at the South, and of the ostracism to which certain persons in Atlanta have been exposed because of their maintenance of the rights of the blacks. Referring to the fact that a one-armed comrade had been burned in effigy in that city because he had "backed" a colored man as clerk in the post-office, General Howard said that it ought to be as easy to "protect a United States postmaster in Georgia as it is to protect a United States judge in California," and he added the hope that "the true men who fought us would no longer permit prejudice, passion, and murder to become their ruling motives." While the gray and the blue are shaking hands at one reunion and another, they should by all means unite in seeing to it that every citizen is fully protected in the rights which the nation has extended to him. The words of General Howard are timely, and it will be a fortunate thing if they are heeded by those to whom they are specially addressed.

PERHAPS no city in the country has suffered so largely from the evils of ring rule as Jersey City, across the Hudson from New York. For several years past that city, and indeed all of Hudson County, has been under the absolute domination of a class of Democratic politicians intent upon the advancement of their personal ends at whatever cost to the public at large. In the prosecution of their purposes they have debauched the ballot-box, tampered with the jury system, prostituted the voters, and made merchandise of the public offices, meanwhile swelling the public burdens by extravagant and corrupt expenditures until now the city, with a population of 165,000, has a bonded debt of \$20,000,000, with nothing at all in the way of public improvements to show for it. The situation has become so intolerable that the better class of Democrats, long repressed by ring methods, have at length risen in revolt, and by way of giving practical effect to their dissatisfaction propose this fall to nominate full local tickets and try conclusions with the ringsters in every election precinct of the county. In a recent address to the public these men say that the cause of popular government in that municipality is now at stake, and they appeal earnestly to all right-thinking people to join with them in an effort to secure good government. As there are among the active participants in this revolt several former leaders of the party, men of ability and influence, the indications are that under their direction the decent, conscientious, and reputable citizens will be able to concentrate their strength, and sooner or later accomplish the overthrow of the spoilsmen. This will certainly be the case if the Republican leaders of the county are wise and patriotic enough to forget all partisanship, and send to the rear those of the party managers who have not scrupled to be allies of the ring.



# REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES.—VIII. MRS. ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT.

THE beautiful face that looks out from this page of this issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER is that of one of New York's most popular young matrons. Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt was the daughter of the late Valentine G. Hall, and she is a sister of Miss Tissie Hall, and of Mr. Valentine G. Hall, Jr., the gifted amateur actor. Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been married perchance a half-dozen years or less, is a shining light in the brilliant galaxy of young married women of Gotham. She is of the delicately blonde type, with large, light-blue eyes and a profusion of fair hair. She has a beautiful complexion and a very handsome figure a trifle above medium height. Youthful as Mrs. Roosevelt is, she has a lovely little daughter, a dainty little maid named Eleanor, and about five years old. During all the years of her

Newport, Lenox, and other fashionable resorts, and to the beautiful old family country-seat of her mother at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. Roosevelt is a son of James A. Roosevelt, and a cousin of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who, having tasted the surfeiting sweets of society, first dived into politics and then soared into authorship.

[The next portrait in this series will be that of Mrs. B. Roche.]

## THE VEILED PROPHET.

THIS year's pageant of the Veiled Prophet in St. Louis was especially notable on account of its uniqueness of device and general splendor. We are able to illustrate only a few features of the display, but these will serve to show its extent and varie-

him. *Rocco*, playing the "Legend of the Mascot" on a clarinet, urges her to give the wreath to *Pippo*, and *Lorenzo* through the gobble duct, played on a trombone, entreats her not to let the mascot pass out of her possession.

The fourth float represented Lecocq's "Girofle-Girofla," the fifth "The Chimes of Normandy," the sixth the tableau which ends the last act of "Pinafore" (eight characters), and the seventh "Patience," with four characters. *Patience*, the milkmaid, was the centre of this group, with the two aesthetic poets, *Bunthorne* and *Grosvenor*, on either side casting tender glances at her.

The eighth float was a reproduction of a scene from the first act of "Nanon," the ninth of "Olivette," and the tenth of "Orpheus and Euridice." In the latter the scene was laid in the infernal regions; *Orpheus*, *Euridice*, *Pluto*, and *Jupiter* forming the group, and a fiery glow from the flames where *Pluto's* minions



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF NEW YORK.—8. MRS. ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT.

married life Mrs. Roosevelt has maintained the belleshism conceded her during her girlhood, and she is now recognized as a leader in the exclusive circles she adorns. She has a beautiful town house in Fifty-fourth Street just east of Fifth Avenue, and a very fine country-seat at Westbury, Long Island. The property there was purchased by Mr. Roosevelt a few years ago, and he erected a spacious and expensive mansion, which he and Mrs. Roosevelt are now occupying. There, gay house-parties of guests, fox-hunts, teas, and races are the order of the day, and there Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt will probably remain this year until they leave to spend the winter abroad. Mr. Roosevelt, for whose health's sake New York is to lose so charming a member of society as his wife during the coming season, has been a semi-invalid ever since the now famous amateur circus given by Mr. James M. Waterbury last spring. During one of the rehearsals, Mr. Roosevelt fell and seriously injured his ankle, and now is to go abroad for treatment of the obstinate hurt. A part of Mrs. Roosevelt's summer has been divided into long visits paid to

ty. The first float represented the Veiled Prophet, his majesty veiled and with sceptre in hand, sitting awful and silent upon a throne placed on the apex of a quadrilateral pyramid. The terrace had eleven steps on each side, and these bore the names of the subjects illustrated by the processions of the Veiled Prophet since he made his first entry into St. Louis eleven years ago, as follows: 1878, The Festival of Ceres; 1879, The Progress of Civilization; 1880, The Four Seasons; 1881, Insect Life; 1882, The Veiled Prophet's Travels Around the World; 1883, Fairy Land; 1884, Shakespeare's Plays; 1885, The Arabian Nights Tales; 1886, American History; 1887, Bible Scenes; 1888, Child Lore; 1889, Comic Opera.

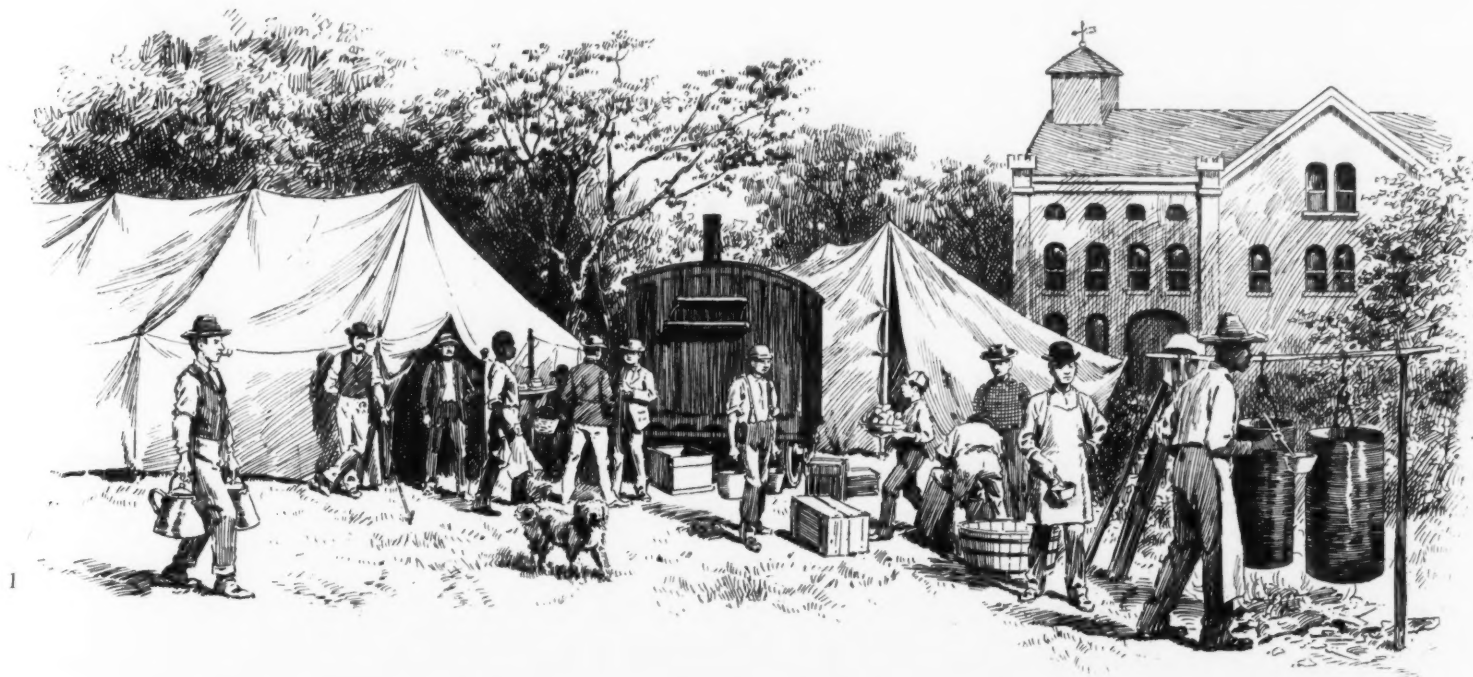
The second float represented Offenbach's "Grand Duchess," and the third "The Mascot," with four characters. The scene was a beautiful one from the third act, the characters being *Bettina*, (the mascot), *Pippo*, *Lorenzo*, and *Rocco*. *Bettina* stands in an attitude of hesitancy, wearing the wreath of orange-blossoms which is her mascot. *Pippo* is imploring her to surrender the wreath to

were at work, showing over the faces of the characters. This spectacle was one of the most dazzling that has ever been put on the stage, and this scene is the most effective of the whole opera. Other floats represented the "Beggar Student," "Evangeline," "Boccaccio," the "Lace Handkerchief," the "Mikado," the "Little Tycoon," the "Pearl of Pekin," Von Suppé's "Trip to Africa," "Conrad, the Corsair," "Erminie," "Nadji," and "Monte Cristo, Jr."

In the "Pearl of Pekin" float seven characters appeared, the scene being the mandarin's palace in Pekin. The tableau showed *Petit Pierre*, *Finette*, the *Pearl of Pekin*, *Sosoriki*, the general of the *Mandarin Tyfoo's* guard, and the mandarin himself. The scene was supposed to show the tableau after *Petit Pierre* has kissed the *Pearl*, and is in the hands of the mandarin.

The grand ball of the Veiled Prophets at the hall of the Exposition was one of the most magnificent affairs ever witnessed in the West. The hall was gorgeously decorated, and the tableaux presented were in every way superb.





3 1. THE COOKING-TENTS. 2. EXTERIOR OF TICKET-WAGON AND MAIN ENTRANCE. 3. TICKET-WAGON INTERIOR. 4. PASSING IN. 5. A TYPICAL RURAL CROWD.



## ONLY A PRIMROSE.

SONG.

ONLY a primrose, a sweet, dainty primrose,  
I plucked by the clear brooklet's flow;  
Blossoming modestly where the sweet fern leaves  
Are tossing when soft breezes blow.  
When my love comes to me  
I'll wear it smilingly,  
For 'tis the flower he loves best;  
Just a wild primrose  
Fresh from the hedge-rows,  
Under the brown sparrow's nest.

Only a primrose, a shy, fragrant primrose,  
I sought when the fresh morning dews  
Jeweled the hedges, the wild-flowers and sedges,  
With gems of the loveliest hues.  
Kissed by the sun's bright ray,  
Waked by the robin's lay,  
Nestling so timidly there;  
Only a primrose—  
Vying the queen rose,  
Filling with perfume the air.

Only a primrose, a pure, modest primrose  
That blooms where the wild honey-bee  
Hies to sip nectar distilled from the dew-drops  
By flowers that bloom on the lea,  
When the sweet vesper bell  
Rings o'er the quiet dell,  
I'll wear the flower Love loves best;  
This pretty primrose  
Culled from the shadows  
Under the brown sparrow's nest.

MARION L. WARDWELL DAY.

## MY CASUAL DEATH.

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

CHAPTER III.—(CONTINUED.)



COLONEL DEVAUX was standing in front of a small iron strong-box that I kept in my room. It was open. He had evidently been rummaging among my private papers and was in the very act of putting into his pocket a thick package of bank-bills that he had taken from the box. Placing myself immediately before him, I thought with some vehemence:

"Colonel Devaux! What the mischief are you about?" He looked

up with a startled expression of countenance, met my indignant gaze with an exclamation of "Good God!" and vanished.

I was just as much surprised at his sudden disappearance as I would have been by it had we both been in our normal material conditions.

Had he, too, I wondered, been disembodied himself before a mirror? And if he had, how could he have opened the box? I was assuredly not the sort of ghost that could have done that. Then I remembered that I had myself opened the box, to get some money out, before sitting down to smoke, and had forgotten the fact until now. Well, it would have to stay open now.

"I wonder where the colonel went to? I'd like to see him," I thought. And, at once, I was standing by his bedside.

He was asleep in his bed, with the clothing very much tumbled about him, looking as if he had been frightened and tossing about in a very bad dream. And the thought-shapes surrounding him were decidedly the most infernal I had seen yet; quite as bad as any of the "Elementals" that had been revealed to me down-stairs.

"Down-stairs!" That reminded me. How was my other me getting along down there by this time? Instantly I was in the parlor looking my material self over. Nothing had happened to me, and there was no perceptible change, of course. None could have been expected. My other me was dead. At least it looked very much so, and that was what people would say when they came to find it in the morning. And whatever my personal opinions might be on the subject, I could not mention them to anybody. Calmly unconscious of the decided objections on the part of my ethereal me, they would no doubt proceed to bury my material me. What devilish effect would that have?

This concentration of my thought upon myself strengthened the impression I had had before, that part of this upright, acting, perceiving, and thinking me was still locked up in that prostrate and inert me, and that very serious results were to be apprehended from what might be done to the latter. A deep anxiety now took possession of me, and I remained on the spot, cogitating upon the probabilities before me and awaiting developments.

At an early hour in the morning a yellow house-maid came into the parlor to open the windows and put things to rights for the day. In the centre of the floor she stood stock-still for a moment, as if paralyzed, staring at my prostrate body. Then, with a wild yell of affright, she darted out and ran shrieking through the hall-ways and up the stairs:

"Mu'der! mu'der! Massa A'thur done gone dead in de par-lah!"

There was a trampling and scurrying of hasty feet as the household, alarmed by her screams, came flying down to where I stood by myself waiting for them, and Colonel Devaux was the first to appear.

He strode with nervous haste to my body, laid his hand upon the brow and ejaculated:

"Cold as an oyster, by Jove!"

Quickly following came Lueila and her mother, my friends, Faxon and Darley, and several servants, all excited, incredulous at first, then astonished and alarmed.

"Is he really dead?" I heard Mrs. Yorane ask her brother, in a low tone of awe, as he still bent over my body.

"As a door-nail," he replied, gloomily.

Luella stared about her with a look of frightened bewilderment. I feared that when she awoke to a full consciousness of her bereavement the shock would unsettle her reason.

Faxon and Darley exchanged a quick glance of mutual understanding and horror. They had noted simultaneously the location of the body before the mirror, and the two candles on the floor, significant indications that of course conveyed no idea of the truth to anybody else.

Faxon's thought was, "Can it be possible that he has tried that fearful experiment with this result?"

And Darley's, "My God! I have been the cause of his death!"

I knew such were their thoughts; not in the way that persons' thoughts are often read from gesture, or facial expression, but in another manner which is hard for me to describe; as if by a penetrative sense that enabled me to look into their minds. But I very quickly learned to distrust this newly-discovered seeming faculty, as purely imaginative and deceptive, for, when I involuntarily turned its operation toward the minds of my dear Luella and her good mother, it presented to me that which I knew could not possibly be true.

Mrs. Yorane seemed to be thinking, "What a downright shame! after all the trouble we've had in landing him."

And Luella's thought was distorted to, "Why couldn't he have waited until after to-morrow?"

While Colonel Devaux's reflections were perverted to, "It's a regular do. I'm out £600 on this beastly fluke."

Of course I could put no confidence in an imagined faculty that was only a delusion and a mockery. Why! how stupid I was not to have thought of that before! It was simply a trick of those malicious "Elementals," and my supposed understanding of what were probably Faxon's and Darley's thoughts was simply my knowledge of what they would think under the circumstances; a perception akin to the memory-born impressions that in my new state simulated the senses of smell and taste.

Luella began crying, and her mother led her away.

In deference to the supposed requirement of the law that in all cases one found dead, from unknown causes, shall not be moved until viewed by a coroner, they flung a sheet over my body and left it lying where it had fallen.

The servants were sent out. Colonel Devaux and my two friends remained a few minutes conversing in subdued tones.

"Deyvilish sudden," remarked the colonel. "He looked perfectly well last night."

"He never appeared better than when I last saw him," asserted Faxon.

"Heart disease, I suppose?"

"It may be."

Darley seemed about to say something, but catching a look of warning from Faxon, was silent.

"Deyvilish awkward, I suppose a physician should be called, as a matter of form, though, of course, anybody can see the man is dead."

"I will go for Dr. Caruther," volunteered Darley, promptly.

"Aw, thanks; so good of you. Well, if you'll kindly excuse me, I'll go and put on my necktie;" and so saying Colonel Devaux left the parlor.

"Oh, Faxon!" exclaimed Darley, with a groan, "this is terrible. It must have been that. Don't you think it was?"

Faxon nodded. He knew but too well what the young fellow meant by "that."

"And I suppose the coroner's jury, and everybody else, will hold me responsible."

"Nobody but we two must know anything about it. It will be supposed, as the Englishman suggested, that he has died of heart disease. That is as good a cause as any other. Would it do any good to him, poor fellow, to have the horrible truth made public?"

"But is it not my duty to tell the truth if the coroner asks me?"

"If you were to do so few would believe you. Most persons would laugh at your story as absurd. And, of those who did not laugh, how many might be rash fools who would attempt the same thing and come to the same end. It is not a thing to be lightly tampered with, as I warned him in vain. Loss of either life or reason is almost certain to be its penalty, where any effect at all is produced. I should say, decidedly, keep your mouth shut. Speaking can do no good, and may cause infinite harm."

"But what shall I say?"

"Simply that we dined, and spent the evening with him, and that throughout he seemed in excellent spirits and perfect health; that he bade us a cheery 'good-night' when we went to bed, leaving him in the parlor, and that we did not see him again until we were summoned to view him dead."

"Yes, that's all true; but it isn't the whole truth."

"It is as much as is wanted on the coroner's plane of knowledge. Don't bother your head any more about it, but stick to that. And now, go for Dr. Caruther. I shall be off at once for Washington, and thence to Nottingham to notify his Uncle George, who should be informed of the sad event as quickly as possible."

"You cannot get the intelligence to him in time for him to come here before to-morrow, can you?"

"No. It will be a great shock for the old man, for though he would not come to the wedding, I know that he loved his nephew dearly."

While they talked they passed out of the room.

Dr. Caruther arrived in due course of time, and after a very brief examination pronounced me unquestionably dead. But he could not say how long I had been so. From the absence of animal heat in the body, he judged that life had been extinct for some time, probably six or eight hours; but there was no *rigor mortis*, and that was a fact that he could not explain. Neither could I clearly understand it, yet it appeared to me that rigor would speedily have set in but for the presence of something in the body which I could see but he could not. That something seemed to be an extremely faint beam of orange-colored light, that my sight, penetrating the form of clay, could discern flitting, shifting, vanishing in one part and reappearing in another. I had not the slightest idea then what the light was, but the conviction grew upon me that while it remained there my body would not be really dead.

Two or three hours later, Dr. Caruther, who had remained to

await the coming of the coroner, made another examination, and finding the limbs still flexible, muttered to himself:

"This would be an interesting case for a post-mortem."

## CHAPTER IV.

IN the course of the forenoon Mr. Darius Twissle, the alcoholized lawyer, came. My discovery of the fact was quite accidental. I happened to think, "I wonder where the colonel is now," and at once found myself in his presence in his room. He and the lawyer were seated at opposite sides of a table, with the ante-nuptial contract spread out between them. The legal gentleman was placidly helping himself to a glass of whisky from a bottle that had been considerably placed at his elbow, but Colonel Devaux seemed to be in a fury. His face was almost purple with rage, and he was swearing like a pirate. When he was out of breath and silent, Mr. Twissle blandly responded, while sipping his liquor:

"Yes, it does seem pretty rough, with a stake like that in sight to be thrown just when you are about pulling it off. It's like hooking a big salmon, playing him up almost within reach of your gaff, and then seeing him break your leader and get away."

A silence of some minutes ensued, during which the two men sat looking questioningly into each other's eyes. I felt completely mystified, for I could not trust, or even use, that treacherous faculty which seemed to be the reading of unspoken thoughts.

"Take a drink," said the colonel, abruptly, and his companion, nothing loath, obeyed. They touched glasses and swallowed the fiery liquor undiluted, though a pitcher of water stood beside the bottle.

"Ah, yes!" exclaimed the lawyer, as if pursuing a train of meditation, and with something like a sigh, "what a pity it is that he did not at least live long enough to affix his signature."

"Are you positive that he did not?" asked Colonel Devaux, slowly, in a suggestive tone. After a moment he went on: "Come, now, tax your memory, Twissle. Don't you recall clearly that he signed it in your office the day we called upon you in Washington?"

"I remember why you came, but my recollection of what happened is rather hazy."

"I would rather than \$5,000 that you could remember the occurrences of that day as I do."

"It would be worth \$10,000 to me to put such a strain on my memory."

"But that amount, you think?"

"Would dispel the clouds of forgetfulness."

The two men grinned, drank again, and the colonel, after a little reflection, said, bluntly:

"Agreed. I will pay \$10,000 for that contract perfected, and your positive recollection that it was executed on Saturday last at your office."

"Can you get a signature of his?"

"I believe so; I will see."

Colonel Devaux arose from the table and left the room. I went along with him. He walked rapidly to my apartment, entered it, and went straight to my strong-box, which, as I have already mentioned, had been left open the night before. As he bent over it with me standing in front of him, our relative positions were the same as they had seemed to me in that fantastic experience a few hours previously, with this difference: that while I now again saw him perfectly, he could not see me. The same recollection that I had, seemed to be in his mind, for he started, looked nervously all about him, and muttered:

"Deyvilish vivid dream, that. Lucky it wasn't prophetic. I wonder if that was about the time he popped off."

Seeming to dismiss the subject, he plunged into the work of exploring and searching the contents of my box. Paper after paper was lifted out, examined, and laid aside on a chair. Coming upon a thick package of bank-bills, he uttered an exclamation of delighted surprise, and unhesitatingly transferred the money to his pocket. In the very act of doing so he seemed to have a flash of remembrance of what he had characterized as his "vivid dream," and looked up suddenly with the same expression his semblance had worn the night before; but in an instant recovered himself and went on with his plundering. Near the bottom of the box he found a little sandal-wood case containing a pair of diamond ear-rings that had been my mother's. The stones in them were large, pure white, and very brilliant. After admiring them a few moments he deftly pried them out of their settings, dropped them into one of his vest pockets, thrust the gold back into the case, and replaced it in the box.

Though his search had not been fruitless, he seemed disappointed. As it happened, there were plenty of papers there bearing the signatures of other persons, but not one tracing of my name by my hand. With a muttered curse he tumbled the papers back into the box and closed the lid. The key was not in the lock. He cogitated a moment, then ran down to the parlor, filched the bunch of keys from my pantaloons pocket, re-ascended to my room, locked the box, carried the keys back and replaced them. No one had seen him; the possibility of suspicion of a robbery had been guarded against. He straightened himself up beside the body with a smile and a look of relief.

When he returned to his room Mr. Twissle hailed him with the exclamation: "Hello! What a d—l of a time you've been gone! long enough to get away with the estate."

Colonel Devaux frowned. Though perhaps a greater rascal than the lawyer, he was a less vulgar one, and really did not like familiarities. Still he did not resent the speech. He was in no position to quarrel, or even to stand upon ceremonies with his accomplice.

"I've been looking everywhere I could think of," he replied, "to find his signature, but without success. I don't know what the deuce we are going to do without it."

"Couldn't find any canceled checks, or lease contracts, or duplicate documents of any sort?"

"None anywhere that I could get at. There may be some such things in an iron box that is in his room, but it is locked."

"The keys are in his pocket, no doubt."

The colonel flushed slightly. It made him a little nervous to find what close guesses his accomplice was capable of making. Could the fellow have been peeping? Nevertheless, it was with an even voice that he replied:



"I wouldn't take a chance like that. His uncle has been sent for; will no doubt take charge of things on his arrival, and it would not do to have any suspicions awakened."

Mr. Twissie eyed him silently for a moment with a little smile and poured out another glass of whiskey for himself.

"Perhaps the young lady has a letter bearing his signature," he suggested.

"Not likely," the colonel answered, gloomily. "The young fellow was head over ears in love with her, and chaps in that spooney condition find an idiotic pleasure in subscribing themselves 'baby,' 'pet,' and such disgusting nonsense."

"But," persisted the astute Mr. Twissie, "before they get to that there is a preliminary stage in which they are capable of signing their names in a rational way."

"Not much hope of that in this case, I fear, as they lived in the same hotel and had no occasion to write letters to each other before they got to the sentimental point."

The lawyer grinned.

"Really, you're enjoyable," he said. "Such inexperience, at your age inspires me with envy—you have so many funny things to find out. Lovers always write to each other if they can write. Why, I've seen a pair of them simultaneously writing to each other on opposite sides of the same table. The mania of lovers for letter-writing is a wise dispensation of Providence to supply documentary evidence for breach-of-promise suits."

"Well, there's no harm to be done by trying, anyway. I'll go and see."

I had not been a sentimental letter-writer. I had, it is true, written a couple of letters to Luella in the time intervening between our parting at Long Branch and her coming on the present visit, but had signed them with my full name. Perhaps my notion may be old-fashioned, but I deem it is made incumbent upon a gentleman by the respect he owes to the woman he proposes to make his wife, that he shall, if he writes to her an affectionate letter, be as manly about it as he would be in any other transaction. Such pseudonyms as the colonel had mentioned would not simply be, as he had stigmatized them, "idiotic," but an insult to the lady addressed, and a derogation from the dignity of the writer. I would as soon have thought of sneaking in disguise, in the dark, to see her, and whispering in a feigned voice that I loved her, as of signing myself "pet" or "baby" in a letter to her. If I had not been, for all practical purposes, a mere ghost, I would have liked to kick Colonel Devaux for even supposing that I could have been guilty of such a thing.

So I knew that if Luella had kept my letters—as she probably had—it would be easy for her to supply the colonel with the signature he wanted. But it amused me to think of the discomfiture in store for him when she should learn the infamous purpose for which he desired it. My innocent, pure-hearted, noble darling loved me for myself alone, not for my estate, and when she came to know of his mercenary scheme would inevitably repudiate it. What would she, with all the wealth of the English estates that would be hers, care for the mere money value of the moiety of mine, that he seemed to be so anxious to clutch? I could but feel sorrow that honor and delicacy of feeling would prevent her accepting this gift from me, as the remembrance of it might have ever continued to be to her an assurance of the depth and honesty of my love. But she could not do so, for, alas! I had made no will, and she knew—for I had told her so—that the ante-nuptial contract was not signed.

(To be continued.)

#### AN AFTERNOON IN CENTRAL PARK.

NO one who has ever visited it can doubt that Central Park is really the pleasure-ground of the people. There, if anywhere in the metropolis, "all sorts and conditions of men," from



the lozenge-boy to the millionaire, may be found seeking rest and quiet, lounging, dreaming, playing—in one way and another reveling in the delights of fresh air and the contemplation of bits of pure, honest nature. It is no wonder that the people, appreciating the value of such a breathing-place, protest against its mutilation for commercial or business purposes. Our artist, in the sketches given on another page, depicts some of the scenes which are more or less familiar to frequenters of the Park, and the illustrations will serve to suggest to persons who have never loitered along its paths something of the variety of incident and objects which go to make up the *tout ensemble* of this great popular resort.

#### IN FASHION'S GLASS.

##### A REFLECTION OF NEW FABRICS AND TRIMMINGS.

OCTOBER opens with a rich display of color in the shop windows, which rivals the autumn tints of the foliage on the mountain-side.

However, there seems to be a diversity of opinion as regards color in street-gowns, as one authority on tailor-made costumes asserts that they will be severely plain, of modest tone, while another states that they will be warm in color and rich in contrast.

There is also what may be called a new reign of silks and velvets. Gold and silver light up evening fabrics, and Oriental contrasts, full of shadows, distinguish rich brocades. The presence of velvet and the velvety have not been more conspicuous for many seasons.

Small, set figures are noticeably absent in the new designs of velvets and brocades, and the *ciselé* velvets imported this fall show an effect like carving, the raised appearance from the background being like that of a cameo. Where a space is visible, it is that of a satin surface. Beautiful foliage designs are notice-

able for their exquisite grace and perfection of color, and large-leaved plants, such as the canna, fern-palm, and bamboo-stalks, are seen upon pale-tinted groundings.

All shades of red, "Eiffel," which partakes both of brown and red, terra-cotta, Titian, Flemish red, and nasturtium, mulberry and puce, Mikado, Antwerp, and goblin blue, the gamut of greens from pale lettuce to the deepest emerald, gold, bronze, copper-color, and innumerable pansy-purples are the popular colors seen in brocades. Blue is not as prominent as in former seasons, and the copper shades replace in a measure the long familiar olives.



FALL COSTUME.

The above illustration shows a handsome redingote made in stone-blue faced cloth, with a full, pleated back. The front presents a richly embroidered plastron, with wide revers on both body and skirt, also embroidered. The sleeves are in close coat shape, with cape-epaulets on the shoulders. The English toque is made of the costume cloth and velvet of a darker shade.

Combination costumes or pattern dresses prevail among autumn novelties. Camel's-hair, armure, and homespun cloth in double widths have a border along one edge, either in tartan plaids, rows of narrow velvet interwoven to look as if sewed on, bands of astrakhan, or *frisé* stripes. One expensive pattern of blue-stone gray cloth has a band three inches wide, and a fringe along the edge, of natural *coq* feathers. Other patterns of heavy camel's-hair are bordered with Scotch plaids, generally in subdued tones.

Ribbons will be abundantly used on evening dresses, however simple or however dressy they may be. Some skirts will be entirely striped with them from foot to waist, *a la Bayadère*. Again they will depend from the waist, terminating in loops and floating ends. Bodices are draped with them, and they are employed on skirts instead of hems and tucks, or they are run through transparent materials. Fronts of dresses and side panels of skirts are also striped with ribbons, and, simple as this style of trimming appears, it is more expensive than one would perhaps imagine.

Sleeves on house-gowns become more and more dressy. The most stylish are the large lace, gauze, or silk sleeves of a different color from the dress, which reminds us of the "angel" sleeves of our grandmothers. Others are long, opened from the shoulder, with under-sleeves for day wear. Long ribbons reaching almost to the ground are also placed upon the shoulders of some dresses. Young ladies wear mostly puffs, bows, and bretelles on the shoulders with their day costumes, and "baby" sleeves for evening.

A charming and simple costume for a young lady is of soft Indian silk in parchment color. The skirt is in full breadths, trimmed with two flounces of wide Valenciennes lace. The Louis XV. bodice has elbow sleeves, also trimmed with the lace, and on the shoulders is a Marie Antoinette fichu of white gauze crêpe, edged around with two rows of the lace. This fichu is long enough to cross in front and tie in the back like a sash. Fichus of this sort are very becoming and very fashionable, and are made in all colors, as well as in black or white.

Among trimmings seen upon the new jackets, there is a decided predilection for cloth applications. Vest jackets are now made more with "roll-shawls," as known to the trade, than with revers, and the vests are braided or embroidered. A great deal of metallic embroidery is used. Jackets, collars, and cuffs of white Krimmer are very pretty, and whole vest insertions are made of white or colored Krimmer. A special vest of silk for the roll-shawl jackets is made precisely like a gentleman's vest, with black lining and ties.

The new dress garnitures are exquisite examples of the manufacturer's art, among the most elegant being the *kid appliqué*, which are in soft, mastic tones. Vandykes are prominent, and the edges of the *kid* are embroidered with silk in soft tints. White *appliqué*, garnished with mother-of-pearl, are rich and dainty for evening gowns, while for street costumes there are heavy *passementeries*, those without jets having the preference.

The fans which are now to be had certainly confuse the purchaser by their unlimited variety. Many are veritable works of art in which gold, silver, and imitation jewels are combined with hand-painting. Carved mother-of-pearl, ivory or the finest woods with metal *appliqué* supply the sticks, with foundations of costly real lace. Heron's feathers curled and dyed in all popular tints contribute some of the less expensive varieties. ELLA STARR.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE decrease of the public debt during September amounted to \$13,685,094.

A FOREIGN missionary institute, where people will be trained for evangelical work abroad, has been opened in Boston.

A HANDKERCHIEF in the possession of the Empress of Russia is said to have cost \$2,500. It took seven years to make it.

THE authorities of Missouri are preparing to put in force the anti-pool and anti-trust law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

PRELIMINARY steps have been taken toward erecting a monument to the late Mrs. R. B. Hayes by the women's associations of the country.

THE Republicans and reform Democrats of Baltimore have again united in a vigorous effort to break down the Gorman municipal ring.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Arkansas to secure the passage of a State law requiring railroads to provide separate coaches for colored passengers.

A COURT OF INQUIRY has convened at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to investigate the cause of the large number of desertions from the United States Army.

THE Knights of Labor in New Jersey will refuse to support any candidate for gubernatorial or legislative honors whose position as to ballot reform is at all doubtful.

IT is estimated that 62,000 American tourists have been carried to Europe this year by the New York ocean steamers. This is 12,000 in excess of the number last year.

THE Maryland Republicans have entered the fall campaign on a platform favoring high license, reform of the election laws, and more ample facilities for the education of blacks.

THE bankers' annual convention recently held in Kansas City adopted a resolution recommending to Congress that action be taken to revive the American merchant marine.

THE sloop-of-war *Pensacola* will carry the expedition of American scientists to St. Paul de Loando, Africa, for the purpose of observing the eclipse of the sun on December 22d.

ACCORDING to the latest official statement, the contributions for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers aggregate \$3,500,000. What a magnificent exhibit of national benevolence!

LAFAYETTE POST, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York, proposes to undertake the work of raising funds, within the Grand Army, for the completion of the Grant monument.

THE Chinese Emperor and the members of his Council are understood to be debating a memorial demanding the expulsion of Americans from China. There is strong agitation for an increase of the restrictions on American merchants and missionaries at treaty ports.

A NUMBER of Congressmen who have recently visited Oklahoma predict that the opening of millions of acres of land next spring, the building of the railroads now in contemplation, and the civilizing influence of the whites will make of the Indian Territory a grand State of the Union at no distant date.

A NUMBER of prominent ladies of Chicago have formed an association and employed a lawyer to prosecute the gamblers of the city under the State law. Some arrests have already been made. It is proposed not only to punish the gamblers themselves, but also the men who own the buildings in which gambling is carried on.

ELECTIONS were held on the 1st instant in the new States of Montana, Washington, and North and South Dakota. In both the latter the Republicans swept the field, while in Montana there was a mixed result. In Washington, also, the Republican State officers were elected. South Dakota gave a majority for prohibition.

THE indictment by the New York Grand Jury of Sheriff Flack and his assistants in the conspiracy by which he procured a fraudulent divorce from his wife, has given very general satisfaction. It is to be hoped that there may be no delay in bringing the offenders to trial and visiting them with the punishment they may be shown to deserve.

A TRAINING home, where both American and foreign girls will be cared for, trained, and homes secured through an intelligence bureau, is about to be organized. It is to be called the Sunshine Mission. Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Miss Kate Sanborn, and Miss Frances Willard are interested in it, and propose to form a stock company with a capital of \$50,000.

IT is stated that the Union Pacific Railroad Company has commenced the construction of an independent line from Milford, Utah, to the Pacific. The new road will pursue the southerly route, and it is said will be 300 miles shorter between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast than the existing route. It will make the Union Pacific entirely independent of the Central.

THE Paris Municipal Commission has nullified the election of Boulanger in the Montmartre district, and declared M. Joffrin, the Labor candidate, who received the next highest number of votes, to have been elected. The would-be dictator has been baffled at every turn, and the few supporters whom he may have in the Chamber of Deputies will be practically powerless in the face of the decisive popular verdict in favor of the Republic.

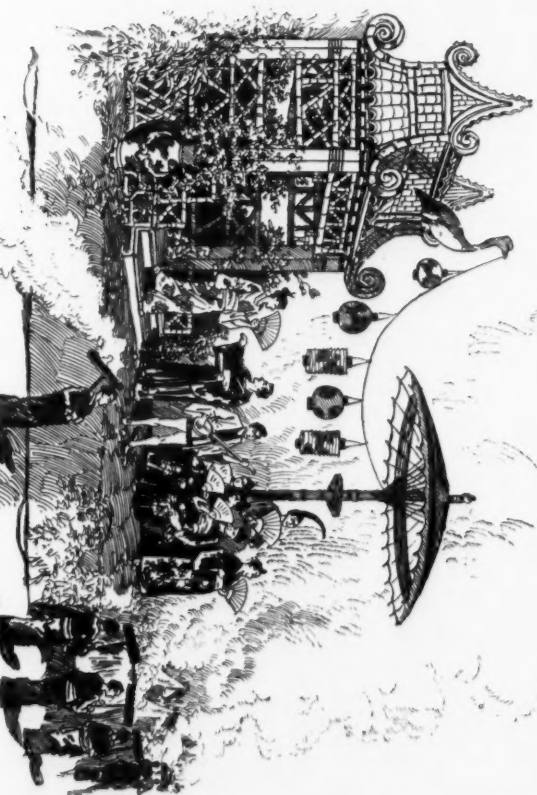
A VOTE was taken at the St. Louis Exposition, recently, on the national-flower question, resulting in favor of the golden rod by a vote of 6,347 to 4,743 for the sunflower. Sixty-one different flowers were voted for, but those running the highest were: Rose, 3,241; daisy, 1,342; violet, 951; pansy, 842; lily, 741; tuberosa, 643; pink, 556; morning glory, 451. The violets, pinks, pansies, daisies, and other modest flowers of beauty drew ballots largely from ladies.

A WOMAN in Warsaw, Ind., whose husband has been supplied with liquor by several saloons against her protest and in face of her entreaties, has entered upon a crusade against the drinking-places, and it looks as if they will get the worst of it. She has in several cases smashed costly mirrors and broken valuable furniture, and she says she means to keep up her peculiar style of warfare till the sale of liquor to her husband is discontinued. Public sentiment is reported to be in her favor.





STREET SCENE.

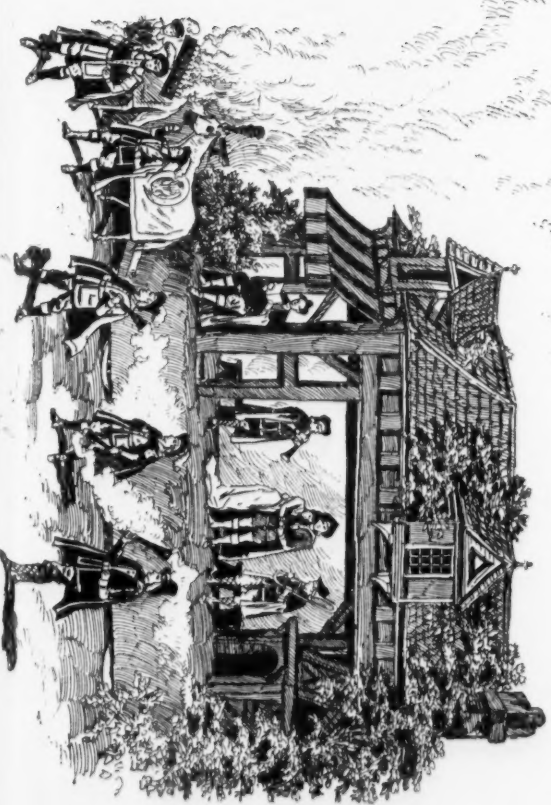
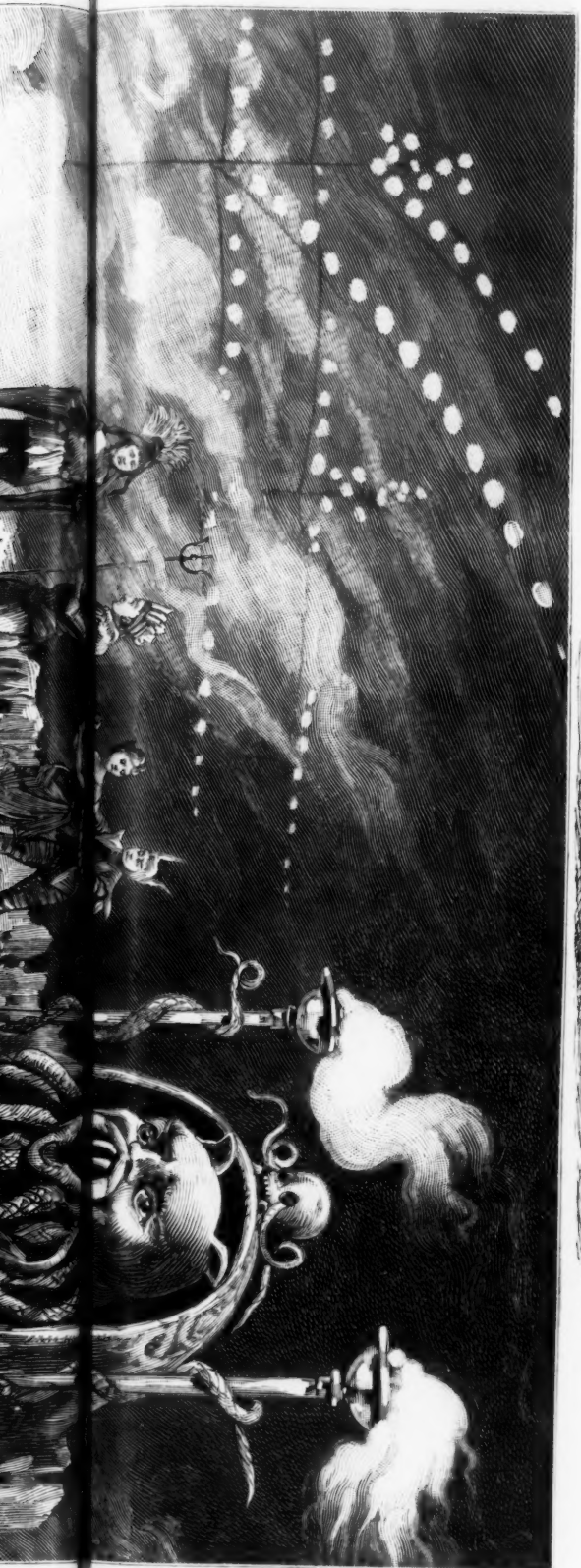


MIRABO



PATIENCE







## THE OUTSIDER.—TWO NOTABLE ENGLISH LAWYERS.

PROBABLY no man has received such small consideration from the reading public of America as the English lawyer. For some reason or other the great legal lights of the English Bar do not attract attention on this side of the water unless they get into politics or are elevated to the peerage. It is no unusual thing, by-the-way, for lawyers to be made peers, and that is one reason why the law ranks ahead of medicine in England; for I think there has never been an instance of a physician reaching a higher elevation than knighthood. The lawyers of Great Britain are an interesting study.

No one who has watched the progress of Sir Charles Russell's career during the past few years, or who has done what practically amounts to the same thing, followed the most celebrated English lawsuits which have taken place during that time, can wonder that he has reached the position of the most eminent lawyer in England. His history is a curious and most praiseworthy one. A life of self-denial, courage, pertinacity, and indomitable industry. He was the younger son of an Irish family of good standing but indifferent resources, who devoted what little they could spare to the education of Charles's brother, and indeed it is said that Charles gave little promise, as a boy, of ability, or at all events of that ability which commends itself to the Irish mind. Charles was accordingly apprenticed to a little firm of Dublin lawyers. He was entitled to make very small fees on his own account for private services to very small clients, and having saved an insignificant sum by this means, he went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he got a scholarship of sixty pounds a year, went to the Irish Bar, and immediately afterward married, being very little over eighteen years old. He refers very much of his success to this early marriage.

He had, and has, a great fondness for a little racing, cards, and pleasant companionship, and he had to eschew them all from dire necessity. Finding that there was a much larger field for work at the English Bar, he became almost immediately a member of the Northern Circuit. It ought to be explained, perhaps, that provision for all provincial law business is made by dividing the country into "circuits," and that two judges travel around the country to attend the "Assizes," as they are called, and clear up all the law business that may have accrued since their last visit. Probably this raw Irish lad had a pretty rough time at first, but he made £200 his first year, doubled it the next, and doubled that in turn, and now if anybody could persuade him to take \$150,000 for his yearly earnings, he (I mean the contracting party of the first part) would make a good thing of it.

In person Sir Charles is of middle height, very thick-set, and of great personal strength, a strong face, and a forehead of remarkable breadth. He is fifty-five years old, but probably from the fact of his hair being gray, almost white, he looks older. He married a Miss Mulholland, and has a large family. He has a beautiful house in Harley Street, which formerly belonged to Mr. Gladstone, before that eminent Liberal removed to Carleton House Terrace. Sir Charles Russell is now of course virtually the head of the English Bar. He has been Solicitor-general, Attorney-general, and more than one vacant judgeship has been at his disposition. He has no present desire for that eminent and comfortable position, perhaps for the reason that the salary is \$50,000 and his income is at least three times that amount. He is in Parliament, but has made no great political mark as yet, though his utterances on the Irish question are very respectfully listened to. He has, indeed, made no great efforts in that direction, a political life in England not being lucrative, but if ever he desires high office under a Liberal government it is safe to predict that he will get it.

To all those who know him, and have noticed the marvelous ability with which he has managed several recent *causes célèbres*, his pre-eminence over his many rivals has been apparent for some time past; but the seal has been put on his fame in the eyes of the public by his conduct in the Parnell case. Whether it was, as has been represented here, an exhibition of forensic eloquence entitled to rank with the finest oratorical efforts of any time, is perhaps open to doubt. The "Warren Hastings" speech, to which it has been compared, could probably "get away with it," and, without speaking from personal recollection of those gentlemen, it would be playing it rather low down on Demosthenes and Cicero to take away their laurels, hallowed by centuries, and put them on the head of this modern Irish gentleman. But it was a great performance, and it is assuredly a fact that Sir Charles Russell woke the morning after he had finished the speech to find himself the most famous man in England.

In private life he is an admirable host, a delightful *raconteur*, and he has a wonderful stock of information about men and things, particularly the former. He has made an industrious study of his fellow-men, and there is very little he does not know about them, either collectively or individually. Every moment he can spare from his work is either devoted to the recreation of the card-table—he is an excellent player at piquet and whist—or to the most accessible race-meeting. He is devoted to racing, not as a speculation, but as a pastime. He is an excellent judge of horses, and probably is at no time in such a state of enjoyment as when cantering about New Market Heath on his "confidential hack," an old four-legged friend of his who has seen a considerable number of summers, and probably the same number of winters.

Sir Henry James is his greatest and most dangerous rival. His history is not altogether dissimilar from Sir Charles Russell's. He has made his own way somewhat similarly, and is, like Sir Charles, Queen's Counsel and Member of Parliament, and has borne the honorable offices of Solicitor-general and Attorney-general. If Russell's services are unobtainable, it is the first ambition of anxious clients to obtain Sir Henry James's. He is the son of one of the partners of a firm of lawyers in Hereford, a beautiful but legally insignificant town in England. He is not married, has not the unremitting industry of his great rival, and

has more regard for the ephemeral pleasures of society. He is also rather more engrossed by his political life.

There is no love lost between these two stalwart legal figures, and it has always been anticipated that the time will come when they will be on opposite sides at some important issue, and a battle royal will be the result. This expectation has been several times disappointed. It seemed at one time likely that the breach-of-promise case, *Fortescue vs. Garmoye*, would furnish the opportunity, but the case in question was satisfactorily settled by the payment of \$50,000 to the fortunate plaintiff. On a few other occasions when they have met in opposition, the wary gladiators have mutually declined the contest. It would be, and probably will be, an interesting struggle. They are equally matched, though their methods and characteristics are very different. Russell is not so quick to seize a point, but having got it is tenacious of it, and sticks to it with bull-dog pertinacity. He is an indomitable fighter, has an exhaustive knowledge of law, and is a convincing speaker. He is rather a persistent and aggressive cross-examiner than a persuasive or a brilliant one. James is as sharp as a Toledo rapier, and has the quickness of a ferret. Any point that does not come within the range of his quick, black eyes is not worth taking. His cross-examination is brilliant in the extreme. He lulls his witnesses into false security by his benevolence and persuasiveness, and having got hold of one incautious admission, will turn the unhappy witness inside out. An unfortunate and harmless keeper of Turkish baths was an important witness in a case in which he had three hours of this purgatory, and when he emerged from the witness-box limp and perspiring, he observed plaintively to a friend, "The hot-room in my bawth is nothing to it."

Sir Henry James is a good speaker, but more artificial, even theatrical, in his delivery, and speaks therefore with less conviction than Russell. It would be an interesting duel, and victory would probably rest with the one who preserved his equanimity and temper most effectually. Russell has a violent temper, but marvelously under command, and on all occasions when his somewhat domineering temper has provoked acrimonious response from the opposing counsel, has emerged victorious from the fray by reason of his determined and dignified self-control. But in James he would have an opponent whom nature has endowed with the very attributes which Russell lacks, and as the two men are thoroughly familiar with each other's strong and weak points, the preliminaries known in pugilism as "sparring for an opening" would make a wonderfully interesting struggle.

Doubtless one reason for the great prominence of such men as Sir Charles Russell and Sir Henry James lies in the great publicity which the newspapers of London give to their efforts. A speech by an eminent lawyer in England is nearly always given in full by the papers. I mean by this that ten or twenty columns are cheerfully set aside and editorial comment made on the speech at some length. Then, too, all the budding barristers and the army of retired lawyers write criticisms of the speech, and they too are printed in prominent portions of the papers. On this account a man of substantial brilliancy and eloquence commands an enormous audience, and there is practically no office in the Government to which he cannot with reason aspire.

## Beakely Hall

### PICTURES OF CIRCUS-LIFE.

WE give in the present issue a number of pictures illustrative of a day spent on the grounds of a traveling circus. Of course with a big show the supply and preparation of food is a very important consideration. One of our illustrations shows the cooking tents as actually established after the location of the show, and another some of the domestics employed therein.



COOKING-TENT DOMESTICS.

These are supplied with all the latest improvements belonging to a perfect kitchen, such as ranges, etc., and have a full staff of cooks and helpers. The food is prepared in the best possible manner, and served in two distinct tents, the owners of the show, with the first-class performers, occupying one, while the servants and laboring people are served in another.

Another of our pictures shows a night scene with the crowd

thronging about the ticket-wagon waiting the opportunity to purchase cards of admission. Still another view shows the interior of such a wagon with the money taken in by the cashier scattered at random on the floor, carefully guarded, of course, by an *attaché* of the concern. The money is so rapidly received and so largely in the form of bank-notes, and the amount is sometimes so great, that it is impossible to pursue any other course than



THE BOSS CANVAS-MAN.

just to drop it loosely, to be gathered up and put under lock and key after the rush is over. Other illustrations depict the typical rural crowd waiting admission, and the holders of tickets passing in at the main entrance.

One of the characters of a big circus is the boss canvas-man, under whose direction the tents are erected and taken down. He



PROPRIETOR OF A SIDE SHOW DESCRIBING ITS WONDERS.

is ordinarily a man of great physical strength, and is always a complete dictator in the management of the men under his control. We give a picture of one of these bosses taken from life.

### WALL STREET.—THE INTERSTATE COMMISSIONERS.

IF the Gentlemen's Association is a failure it is so simply because the railroad managers do not keep good faith with the public any more than they do with each other. Here is the proof: The chairman, Mr. Abbott, of the Western States Passenger Association, has been deposed from that responsible place, which he filled so creditably, simply because he told the Interstate Commerce Commissioners the truth regarding the violations of the Federal statute. These revelations dumfounded the commissioners, and they threatened criminal prosecution against the guilty railroad men. I lay to the Interstate Commerce Commissioners the grave responsibility of winking at deliberate violations of the law by failing promptly to prosecute, regardless of their wealth and position, its violators. Now, since Mr. Abbott has been made the victim of these revengeful railroad officials, Commissioner Cooley and his associates should lose no time in bringing the offenders to justice. Let no guilty man escape.

A few days ago Judge Cooley himself declared in Chicago that he proposed to see that the Interstate Commerce Act was obeyed. Let him be as good as his word. If he will make an example of just a few of the offenders he will do more to bring about peaceful relations among the railroads than anything else could do. The Interstate Commerce Commission has neither the respect nor the fear of railway managers. It has not fulfilled its mission, it is not doing its work, and the President would be justified in removing the present commissioners if the facts in the matter are as they appear to be. It is possible that the law may be defective, but I cannot see why Commissioners Cooley and Morrison summoned guilty railroad officials before them at Chicago and simply dismissed them with a warning. Prosecution and not warning is needed, and until we have some prosecutions we shall continue to see railroad gamblers manipulate prices as they please.

The drop in Sugar Trusts vindicates my opinion so freely expressed two months ago in reference to this security. It is largely speculative and manipulative, and its fate will be that of some others of the unlisted trust kind. Mark my prediction.

The prediction of an advance in the rate of the Bank of England was made in this column weeks ago. The rate has gone up to five per cent. That means a tighter money market. I do not see how we are to escape it; but I have seen a rampant bull movement with money hard to get—not very often, however.

No matter what Western dispatches say about rate-cutting, I am inclined to believe that the Burlington and Northern's attempt to create a disastrous railroad war will not succeed. The other



roads are getting ready to do what they should have done long ago, namely: combine and throttle the Burlington and Northern.

There is a great deal besides rumor in the talk concerning the extension of the Union Pacific to the Pacific coast. I know that for months past the Union Pacific's agents have been quietly surveying a southern outlet to California. The purchase of Texas and Fort Worth would have been consummated long ago, but for the fact that other links were missing. The Union Pacific will within a year be as independent of the Central Pacific, its western outlet, as the Central Pacific has been of its original eastern outlet ever since the completion of the Southern Pacific route.

The undertone of the market continues to be strong, and bids fair to be stronger in spite of certain "shaking out" proceedings that have been going on.

The pumping-up process that has inflated Louisville and Nashville stock begins to be comprehended now that the stock has been put up far beyond its real value. The management coolly announced that it proposed to do a handsome thing by the stockholders, and what was that handsome thing? Why, an increase in the capital stock of \$13,000,000! With the proceeds of this stock some of the collateral trust-mortgage bonds of the road are to be canceled and retired. This, the stockholders are blandly informed, will reduce the interest charges by \$600,000 annually. But do stockholders stop to think that the addition of the enormous amount of \$13,000,000 to the capitalization of the road must inevitably make it more difficult to pay dividends than ever before? There are fools in and out of Wall Street who think that this stock, thus watered by \$13,000,000, is a better investment than the old stock. I do not think so, nor at ten points off from the market. In fact, there has been altogether too much handling of this stock by insiders to make it safe for investors or any one else outside the ring to touch.

JASPER.

### SOMETHING WRONG WITH LIFE INSURANCE.

THE life-insurance business has during the past few years grown to enormous proportions. Its history is the history of many other modern ideas and inventions. Many can remember when a family was rarely found that had a sewing-machine; now no family, however poor, is without one. Only a few years ago comparatively few pianos were sold; now nearly every house in the city and country, excepting abodes of poverty, has either a piano or an organ. So, twenty years ago, the life-insurance business was restricted. Only men of means, and large means, thought it necessary to invest their money in life policies. Now we have insurance for all ages and classes, including even little children.

The assessment companies, unstable as they have been in the past, have, with their low rates and their benevolent features, popularized life insurance and made it almost as common as the payment of rent. I think the old companies fail to recognize the fact that the new business created by the assessment companies has done more to advertise life insurance and to increase the business of the old-line companies than anything else has done, though, to be sure, some of the assessment companies are now so strong that they are rivals of the best and the oldest of the original life-insurance companies.

One of the most prominent and most reputable men connected with the level-premium companies said to me recently that there was not in all history a record of a successful assessment company. Every one had in the end met failure. I said to him, calling his attention to at least one of these companies that stands very high in insurance circles, that possibly the proper plan had not been struck. He only replied that no plan had been successful. But when I called his attention to the number of old-line companies that had failed, he said that such failures were incidental to all businesses.

Some questions might be asked of the assessment companies, but the most important questions at present remain to be answered by the old-line companies. One of these questions is this: Why do you charge policy-holders for premiums from three to five times as much as you pay out for death losses? For instance, the great and strongest life-insurance companies of this State charge from \$45 to \$55 per thousand of insurance, while their death losses, according to their reports, only reach from \$10 to \$12 per thousand. What becomes of the \$40 or \$50 of income in excess of the amount paid out? Does it go for salaries? Does it go for commissions? Does it go for legislation? These are a few of the questions that should be answered, and if some of the statisticians of the old-line companies will reply, I shall be glad to give their statement due consideration in this column. Thus far I have seen no satisfactory answer. Can any one tell why?

THE HERMIT.



NORTH DAKOTA.—HON. JOHN MILLER, GOVERNOR-ELECT.—PHOTO BY BARRY.

### NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

DETROIT, MICH., September 20th, 1889.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER: In your number for the week ending September 14th, 1889, both by illustration and article, you refer to "gander-pulling," as practiced in the South, as most unique, etc. Under date of June 4th, 1550, King Edward VI., in his private "Journal," records the following:

"Sir Robert Dudeley, third son to the Earl of Warwick, married Sir John Robsarte's daughter, after which marriage there were certain gentlemen that did strive who should take away a goose's head which was hanged alive on two cross posts."

(See Burnet's Hist. Reformation, Pocock's Ed., Vol. V., p. 20, for copy of "Journal," the original being in the Cotton Library.)

Is there anything new under the sun?

Respectfully,

EDWIN F. CONELY.



SOUTH DAKOTA.—HON. A. C. MELLETTE, GOVERNOR-ELECT.—PHOTO BY BARRY.

### FACTS OF INTEREST.

THE Temple of Heaven, one of the most conspicuous of the edifices devoted to state religion in Peking, has been destroyed by fire.

It is announced that the Hudson River tunnel, connecting Jersey City and New York, will be finished in 1892. Boring is progressing steadily at the rate of about three and a half feet a day, and there is no indication of any obstacle, either scientific or pecuniary, to the successful prosecution of the work. As will be remembered, the tunnel was practically abandoned for some years, but a few months ago work was resumed by a British syndicate.

The California Supreme Court has decided that elevators are common carriers, being the first decision of the kind in the country. The suit was brought against a local firm by a man who was injured in an elevator accident. The firm claimed that the accident was due to a defect in the piston-rod of the elevator, which no ordinary care on their part could detect. The court held that they occupied the same position as carriers of passengers as stage or railroad companies, and must share the same responsibility in a case of damage to passengers.

A BOGUS college of medicine, known as the Trinity University of Medicine and Surgery, having nominal headquarters at Bennington, Vt., has just been exposed. Its methods of business, briefly told, are these: Any person desiring to buy a diploma covering both medicine and surgery, if possessing the necessary money, has been given his choice of institutions in six other cities, all of which exist merely on paper. The value of sheepskins representing the above institutions has varied from \$60 to \$300 each. There is no doubt but hundreds of them have been purchased throughout the West and South, while New England alone has been victimized by scores.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, in his letter to the Sunday Observance Congress in Paris, said: "Experience and observation have convinced me that every one who works with hands and head needs the rest which the Sabbath alone can give. Philanthropists and Christians may view the question from different points, but whether we regard man as an animal or as an immortal being, we should unite to assure him the rest which body and mind both require to keep them in the best possible condition." The congress passed a resolution to the effect that in cases where the observance of Sunday is impossible, a weekly holiday should be given to employees. The congress also adopted a resolution advising employers not to pay their men on Saturday or Sunday.

### DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

SEPTEMBER 24TH.—At Charlotte, N. C., General Daniel H. Hill, a prominent Confederate officer, aged 68; in New York, Nelson Marvin Beckwith, widely known in commercial circles, aged 83; in Trenton, N. J., General Lewis Perrine, for thirty-four years Quartermaster-general of the State, aged 74. September 25th.—At Wimbledon, Eng., Eliza Cook, the poetess, aged 71; in Napa, California, Chancellor Hartson, one of the prominent pioneers of the State, aged 64. September 26th.—In Providence, R. I., Rev. Dr. Samuel Caldwell, formerly President of Vassar College, aged 69; in Albany, N. Y., Bradford Ripley Wood, a prominent lawyer, and at one time conspicuous in public affairs, aged 80; near Reading, Pa., ex-Congressman William Loughbridge, of Iowa, aged 63; on Rucker's Creek, Texas, Colonel Robert Palton Crockett, only remaining son of Davy Crockett, and a Texas pioneer, aged 73. September 28th.—At Stockbridge, Mass., John D. Nixon, Judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Jersey, aged 69; in Chicago, Colonel Wiley S. Scribner, a prominent veteran and a well-known politician, aged 40; in St. Paul, Minn., General S. G. Sturgis, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, aged 67; in Wilkesbarre, Pa., Rev. Father O'Horan, a widely beloved Catholic priest, aged 57; at North Yarmouth, Me., Dr. Edward Bayard, for fifty years a leading homoeopathic physician of New York, aged 83. September 29th.—In New York, Rev. Dr. William Stanton, author of several theological works, and a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, aged 86. September 30th.—In Washington, D. C., William P. Dale, Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Lincoln, aged 78.

### PERSONAL.

THE total amount subscribed to the Parnell defense fund was \$205,000.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE has received \$45,000 for his famous story, "Ben-Hur."

SENATOR HOAR, of Massachusetts, is said to be the finest linguist in Congress.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, the Nationalist leader, is engaged in writing an Irish political novel.

THE Grand Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed upon Thomas A. Edison.

MR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, United States Minister to Hayti, sailed for his post of duty on the 1st inst.

MR. HENRY GEORGE is going to California in January, and thence will proceed to Australia and New Zealand, lecturing.

BISHOP ABRAM A. KIMBALL, of the Mormon Church, who was once imprisoned in the Utah penitentiary for polygamous practices, died on the 25th ult.

THE engagement is announced of Walter I. Damrosch, the well-known musician of New York, and Miss Margaret Blaine, daughter of Secretary Blaine.

SIGNOR SALVINI, the Italian tragedian, has just commenced his farewell tour in this country. His visit will extend over a period of twenty-five weeks.

REV. PRENTISS DE VEUVE, a well-known Presbyterian clergyman of Dayton, Ohio, was killed by a collision on the New York Central Railroad at Palatine Bridge, on the 27th ult.

GENERAL MAHONE reads his political speeches from printed copies. He speaks slowly and his enunciation is wonderfully clear. Though a small man, physically, he is quite impressive as an orator.

THE failure of the jury in the case of Ives, "the Young Napoleon of Finance," to agree upon a verdict was not altogether unexpected, but it is none the less to be regretted. Ives is now confined in Ludlow Street Jail.

"MY Darling's Face" is the title of a ballad composed by Stephen Massett that will quickly become popular, both from the melody and words. Indeed, it is already winning applause in favorite places of amusement. The papers speak of it as a "charming composition."

EXTRAORDINARY honors were paid to ex-Queen Natalie on her recent visit to Belgrade. While ignored by the Government, the enthusiasm of the people was irrepressible, over 50,000 persons parading the streets, cheering the ex-Queen, and singing the national hymn, while on the evening after her arrival the whole city was illuminated.

THE New York Democracy have nominated Frank Rice for Secretary of State, Elliott Danforth for State Treasurer, and Denis O'Brien for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and have renominated Edward Wemple for Controller, and Charles F. Tabor for Attorney-general. Both of the latter were involved in the Assembly Chamber ceiling scandal.

THE Mississippi Republicans have determined to make a fight for the control of the State, and have nominated a ticket headed by General James R. Chalmers, a former Confederate and Democrat, for Governor. The recent State convention was the largest held by the Republicans for several years. If there could be an honest vote in the State, General Chalmers would be elected by at least 30,000 majority.

THERE can be no doubt of Governor Foraker's popularity at his old home at Hillsboro, Ohio. On the occasion of a recent visit there, a thousand men met him at the station, headed by his venerable father, and every brass band in the county figured in the procession. After a two hours' reception the Governor addressed an audience of 2,000 persons, his aged father and other relatives occupying prominent places in front of the speaker's platform.

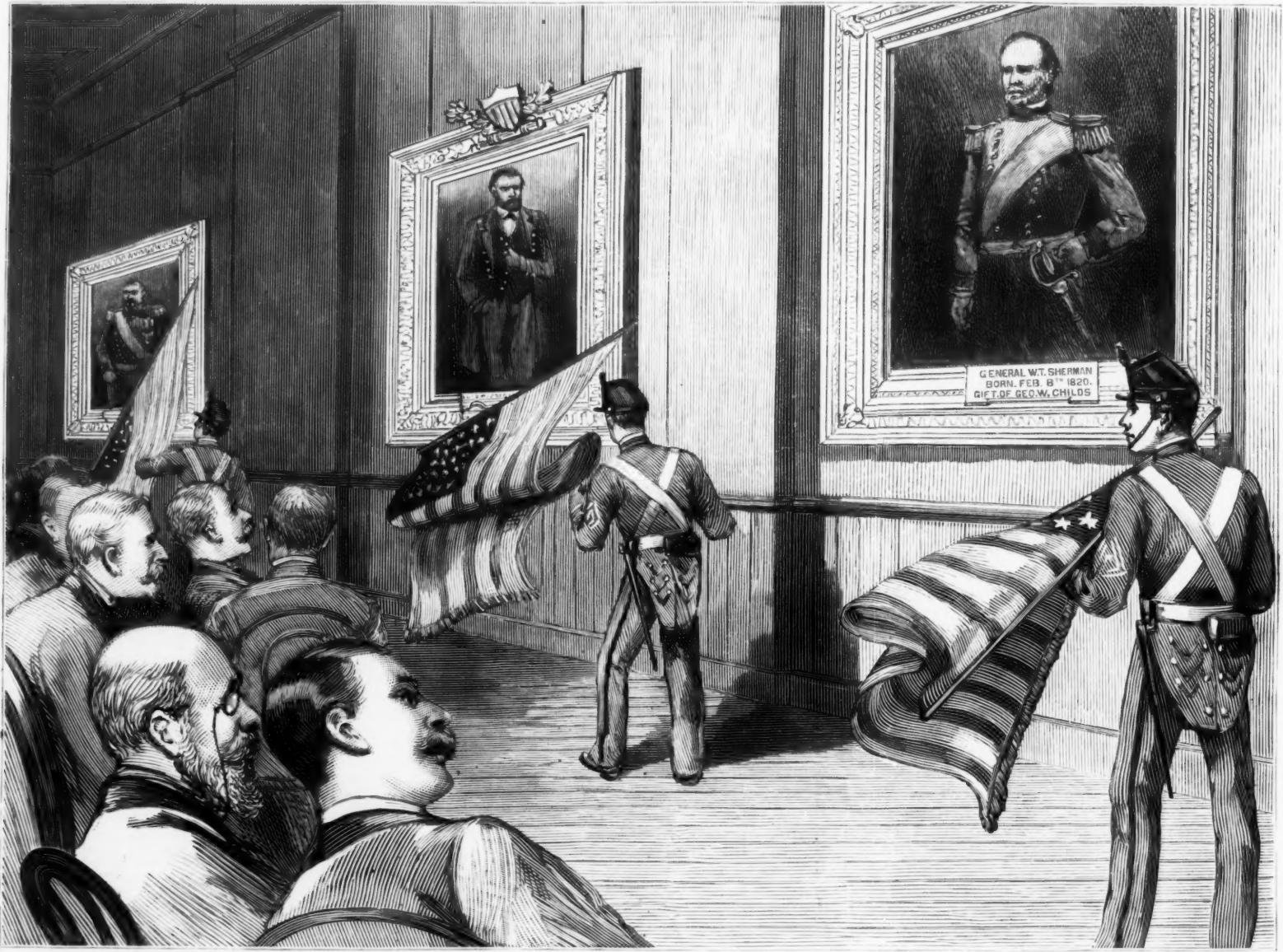
PRINCE BISMARCK received over a thousand telegrams of congratulation on the occasion of the twenty-seventh anniversary of his appointment as President of the Prussian Cabinet. The streets of Friedrichsruhe were decked with bunting in honor of the occasion. At night there were illuminations and the town was generally *en fête*. It is stated that the Chancellor has completely recovered from his recent illness and is fully able to attend to business.

THE village of Richfield Springs paid a graceful compliment to Miss Anita McCormick on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Emmons Blaine on the 26th ult. Miss McCormick is well known to the village people, having spent her summers there for some years past, and by way of showing their good-will the town was illuminated, and residences and cottages, as well as business places, were decorated with flags, lanterns, and evergreen, while the country-folk for miles around flocked in to participate in the festival.

THE Republicans of Massachusetts have nominated John Q. A. Brackett, for many years identified with State politics, as their candidate for Governor, and reaffirmed the party opposition to the liquor-traffic as a political faction. "We declare," they say, "our hostility to the corrupting moral and political tyranny of the liquor saloon, that every law against it shall be maintained and enforced, that no backward step shall be taken, and that further legislation shall be had whenever it can secure further suppression of this terrible evil."

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, the new American Minister to Germany, has been most cordially received by the Emperor. In responding to Mr. Phelps's remarks when presenting his credentials, the Emperor said that from youth he had greatly admired the vigorously advancing community of America, the study of whose history of peace had always excited in him a special interest. Among the many eminent qualities of Americans, their spirit of enterprise, their sense of order, and, above all, their inventive genius, attracted the attention of the world. Germans felt themselves the more drawn toward Americans because they were closely connected with North Americans by many ties of kinship. The prevalent sentiment of the two peoples was that of relationship, which could only serve to strengthen the cordiality between them. In taking leave of Mr. Phelps the Emperor made use of many expressions of regard for the new Minister.





NEW YORK.—PRESENTATION TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, BY MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS, OF PORTRAITS OF GENERALS GRANT, SHERMAN, AND SHERIDAN—SCENE IN GRANT MEMORIAL HALL.—DRAWN BY C. UPHAM.



THE GRANT SCHOOL.

#### AN INTERESTING EVENT AT WEST POINT.

WE give on this page an illustration of the ceremonies attending the presentation to the Military Academy at West Point, on the 3d instant, of portraits of Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan by Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. The occasion was one of peculiar and pathetic interest to the large number of guests participating in it, including the sixty delegates to the International American Congress, while to Mr. Childs, whose characteristic generosity never found more patriotic expression than in this instance, it must have afforded a profound gratification, so general and hearty was the approval of his thoughtful gift.

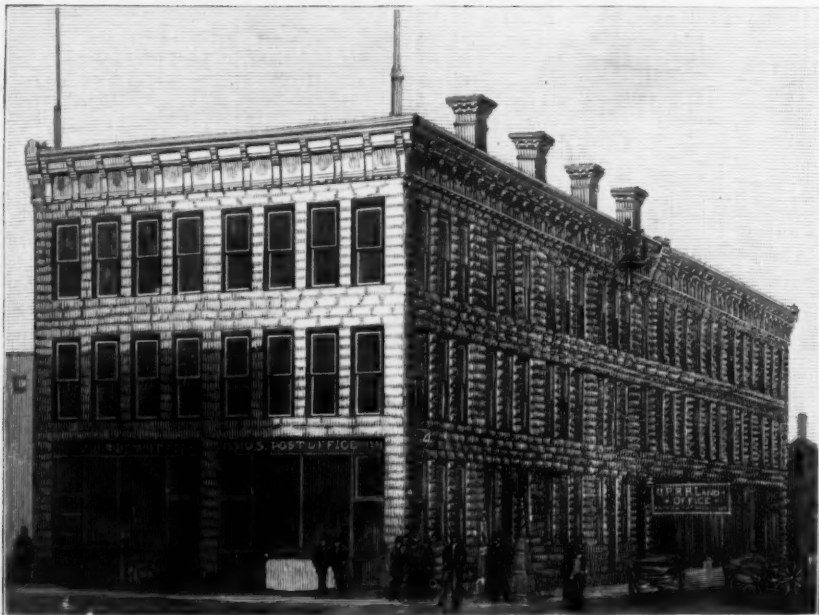
The formal presentation of the paintings to the Academy was made by General Horace Porter in Mr. Childs's behalf,

and were received by Colonel John M. Wilson, the new Superintendent. The ceremony of unveiling the portraits was performed by sergeants, members of the second class, in full-dress uniform.

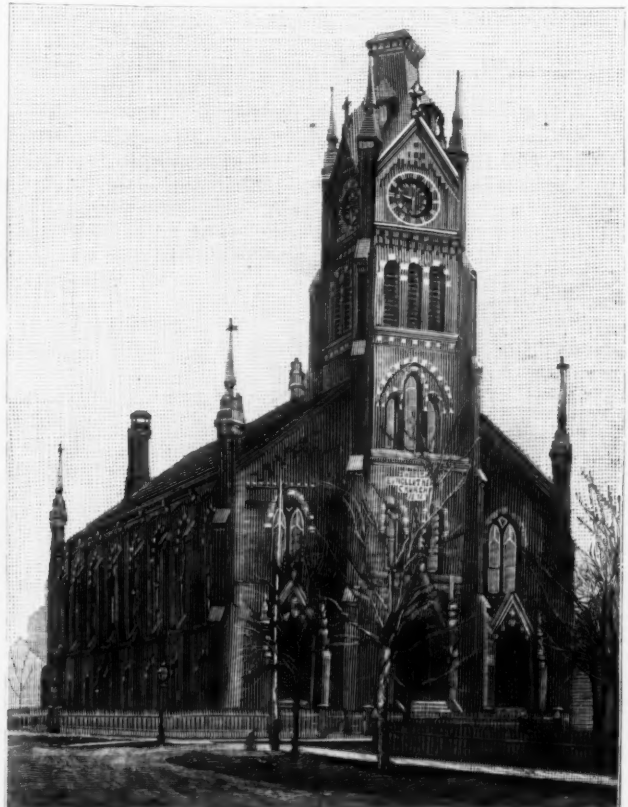
#### HON. JOHN Q. A. BRACKETT,

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BRACKETT, the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, was born in Bradford, N. H., June 8th, 1842. He attended the common schools of his native town, and graduated from Colby Academy at New London, N. H., in 1861. He entered Harvard University, was graduated in 1865, attaining high rank as a scholar, and being chosen class orator. He studied law at Harvard Law School, and was

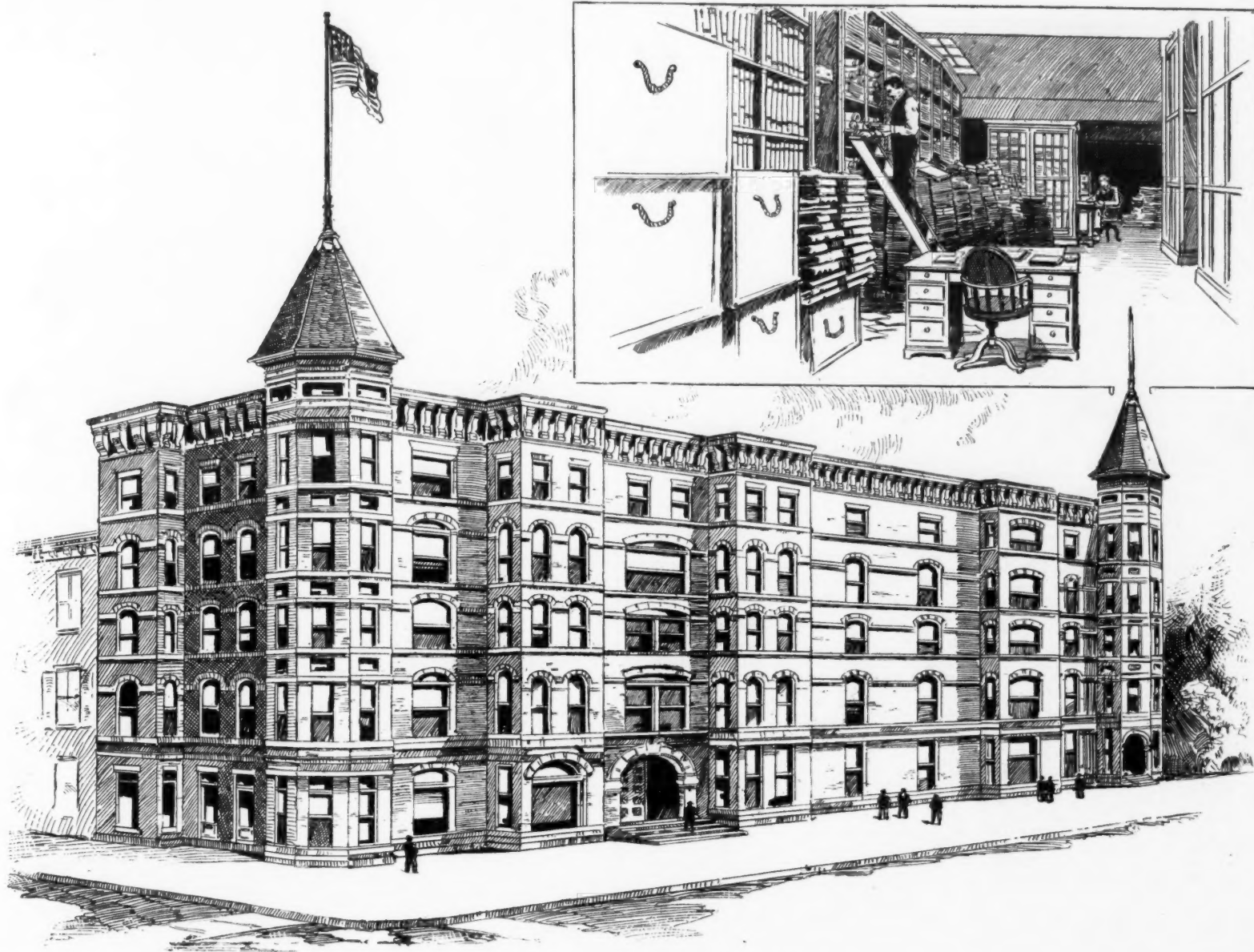


THE POST-OFFICE.



THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.



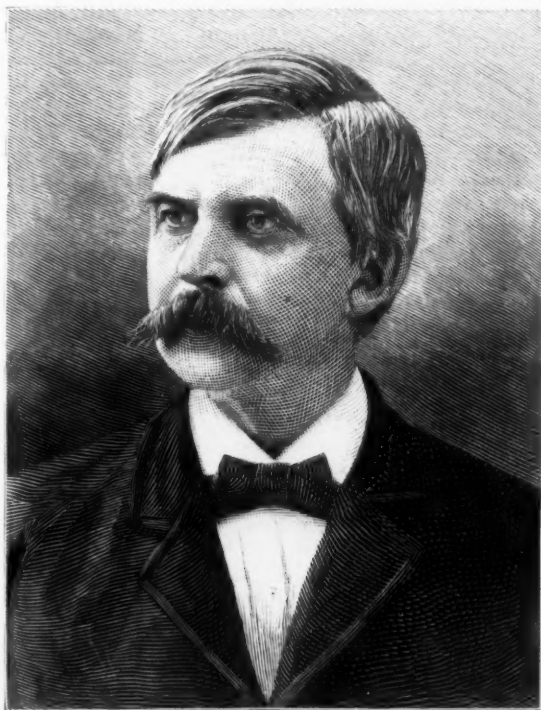


WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE NEXT CENSUS.—EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE BUILDING USED AS A CENSUS OFFICE.—[SEE PAGE 181.]

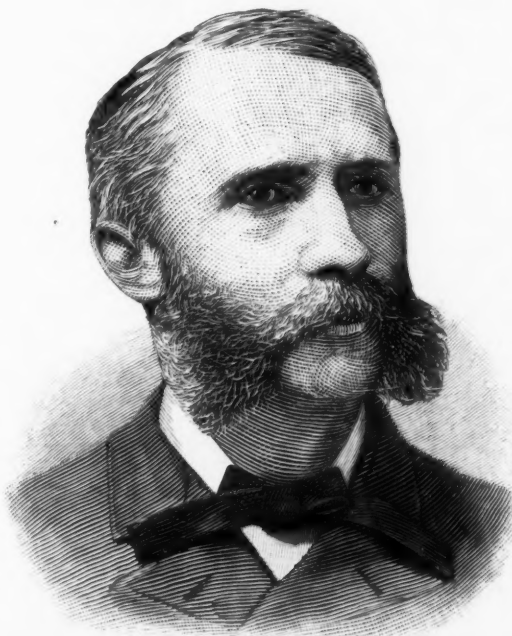
admitted to the Bar in Boston in 1868, where he has ever since continued in practice.

His orations and addresses, delivered in Boston and elsewhere, immediately brought him to public notice, and he early received recognition as one of the promising young men of the Republican party. He was one of the promoters of the Young Men's Republican movement, and presided at the first meeting held under its auspices in Faneuil Hall nearly twenty years ago. About the same time Mr. Brackett became interested in the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and was its president two years. In 1874 he was appointed judge-advocate upon the staff of General I. S. Burrill, of First Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and held that position until the reorganization of the militia in 1876.

He was elected to a seat in the Boston Common Council in 1873, '74, '75, '76, and in the latter year was unanimously chosen president of that body. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and served in that body for eight years. In 1885 he was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of 217 to 15 for all others. He was re-elected Speaker in 1886, and in the fall of that year was elected Lieutenant-gov.



MASSACHUSETTS.—HON. J. Q. A. BRACKETT, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR. PHOTO BY RITZ.



NEW YORK.—HON. J. I. GILBERT, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. PHOTO BY DONALD &amp; STERRY.

error, and re-elected in 1887 and 1888, with increasing majorities each year.

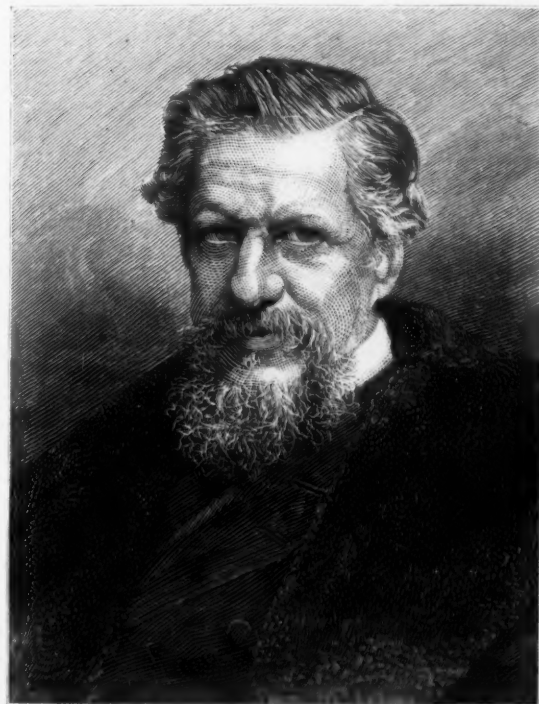
While Mr. Brackett was a member of the House he was identified with many important pieces of legislation, among them the bill establishing co-operative banks. As Speaker he encountered a trying ordeal in the four days' filibustering on the Metropolitan Police Bill in 1885. During the past twenty years he has eloquently advocated Republican doctrines from every important platform in the State.

## HOT WATER RETARDS DIGESTION.

A MEDICAL writer says: "Opinions differ as to the effect of the free ingestion of water at meal times, but the view generally received is probably that it dilutes the gastric juice, and so retards digestion. Apart from the fact that a moderate delay in the process is by no means a disadvantage, as Sir William Roberts has shown in his explanation of the popularity of tea and coffee, it is more than doubtful whether any such effect is in reality produced. When ingested during meals water may do good by washing out the digested food, and by exposing the undigested part more thoroughly to the action of the digestive ferments. Pepsin is a catalytic body, and a given quantity will work almost

indefinitely, provided the peptones are removed as they are formed. The good effects of water, drunk freely before meals, have, however, another beneficial result—it washes away the mucous which is secreted by the mucous membrane during the intervals of repose, and favors peristalsis of the whole alimentary tract.

"The membrane thus cleansed is in a much better condition to receive food and convert it into soluble compounds. The accumulation of mucous is specially marked in the morning, when the gastric walls are covered with a thick, tenacious layer. Food entering the stomach at this time will become covered with this tenacious coating, which, for a time, protects it from the action of the gastric ferments, and so retards digestion. The viscid contents, a normal condition in the morning before breakfast, are not suitable to receive food. Exercise before partaking of a meal stimulates the circulation of the blood and facilitates the flow of blood through the vessels. A glass of water washes out the mucous, partially distends the stomach, wakes up peristalsis, and prepares the alimentary canal for the morning meal. Observation has shown that non-irritating liquids pass directly through the 'tubular' stomach, and even if the food be present, they only mix with it to a slight extent."



GREAT BRITAIN.—SIR EDWIN ARNOLD. PHOTO BY VANDERWEYDE, LONDON.[SEE ARTICLE, PAGE 166.]



## A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW OF NEW YORK.

DR. G. LETELLIER, physician of the steamer *La Champagne*, contributes to the *Bulletin* of the Havre Commercial Geographical Society an article of some thirty pages, devoted to an account of New York as he has seen it for a period of ten years. No American, bearing in mind the fact that nearly all the foreigners who visit the United States are certain to see New York, can fail to recognize in Dr. Letellier's description a purpose, born of natural courtesy, to insist, rather on the good points than on the defects of the Empire City, not the least of these defects being the self-appropriation of this big name.

A brief sketch of the approaches to the city, animated "beyond comparison with those of any other, including London," brings the reader, to the wharf.

There is no variety in the surface of New York. The ground is flat, and the streets are drawn out in monotonously long lines, crossing each other like those of a chess-board. As far as Washington Square the streets bear distinctive names, but the inventive genius of the American could find nothing better for those beyond that point than to number them up to 150.

Dr. Letellier starts at Bowling Green and walks up Broadway to see what is most characteristic of New York. He designates the neighborhood of Wall Street as the centre of the traffic and the tumult that augment with every day. He does not agree with New Yorkers in admiring the Post-office, which seems to him equally heavy and inartistic, and badly designed for business. The interior is so dark that gas and electric-lights are in constant use, and it is difficult for one unacquainted with the place to find his way to the proper window and the clerk.

There are some good words for the enterprise and the vitality of the New York press with its Sunday editions of twenty-four or thirty-six pages, and its 100,000 or 200,000 daily copies.

The City Hall, the wholesale houses, Union Square, and Madison Square, "the centre of fashion and amusements," with its Delmonico's and Hoffman House and the rest, are passed in turn, and at Thirty-sixth Street Broadway takes on a more quiet aspect, which continues up to the Central Park, where is now the "fashionable quarter" for residences, principally on the eastern side, a statement to which many will demur. Fifth Avenue resembles the broad streets in the new quarters of Paris. Its architecture is a jumble made up of all known styles, Gothic, Renaissance, Venetian. The Stewart mansion is justly praised, and mention is made of the dwellings of the Astors and the Vanderbilts; but the eye seeks in vain what is felt to be the necessary complement of all these grand establishments, space, with trees and verdure and gardens. Even as it is, however, Fifth Avenue presents a rich and curious spectacle to the stranger.

Central Park is a very fine pleasure-ground, well shaded and well kept, not to be compared for beauty or extent with the Bois de Boulogne, but very like Hyde Park, without the superb equipages and the stylish horsemen that give the English promenade its supremacy. The avenues and squares of New York are brilliant with the electric-lights in Dr. Letellier's pages if not always in fact. He has kindly refrained from mentioning the frequent eclipses that sometimes leave Fifth Avenue in absolute darkness for four or five hours; but he does not fail to notice the obscurity of the cross streets. He says, with too much truth, that the City Government, so far as the streets are concerned, has but a nominal existence, and that no one can imagine the disgraceful condition of the thoroughfares, mere sewers in the winter and beds of dust in summer.

On the other hand, the street-cars attract his admiration by comparison with the cars of Havre and the Paris omnibuses; and he evidently approves of the leather straps by means of which a man can "easily hold himself up," when he happens to be one of sixty crowded into a car with seats for thirty.

The service of the elevated roads is well described, and their usefulness is acknowledged to be great notwithstanding their ugliness and the destruction caused by their smoke and dirt, and the nuisance of their continual noise. Worse even than these are the telegraph-poles that disfigure the streets, and the net-work of wires overhead. A good deal of space is devoted to the fire department with its perfect discipline.

Dr. Letellier crossed the bridge to Brooklyn, a city that pleased him with its quiet and somewhat provincial air. The population of New York, including Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the other towns in the immediate neighborhood, is not overstated at 2,500,000, but the figures given for some of the foreign elements in New York itself fall far short of the truth. The Germans are said to number at least 100,000; but already in 1880 the Germans (exclusive of German-speaking Austrians) numbered 163,482. They must be considerably more than 200,000 at the present day; and the number of the Italians, estimated by Dr. Letellier at 15,000, must be at least 30,000.

The ferry-boats, incessantly plying back and forth on the rivers, constitute nothing less than a perfect system for maintaining the communication of the great city with the neighboring towns.

## HALF-RATE HARVEST EXCURSION WEST AND SOUTH.

On Tuesday, October 8th, the Illinois Central Railroad sell half-rate harvest excursion tickets to points on its lines in North-western Iowa and Southern Dakota, west of and including Iowa Falls. This includes Fort Dodge, Iowa, Storm Lake, Iowa, Cherokee, Iowa, Le Mars, Iowa, Sheldon, Iowa, Sioux City, Iowa, Sioux Falls, Dak., and all intermediate smaller towns, embracing

ing a stretch of agricultural country of wonderful fertility, and presenting special advantages to the homeseeker and those desiring opportunities for investment.

The Illinois Central on October 8th will also sell half-rate excursion tickets to points on its lines in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, excepting Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La. The prominent points at which many Northern people are settling are Jackson, Tenn., Holly Springs, Miss., Durant, Miss., Canton, Miss., Terry, Miss., Jackson, Miss., Crystal Springs, Miss., McComb City, Miss., Brookhaven, Miss., Kentwood, La., Roseland, La., Hammond, La. All through this territory lands are very cheap, corn, cotton, fruit being the chief products.

At McComb City the Illinois Central Railroad Company owns a large amount of land which it has lately put upon the market on easy terms. It has recently published a pocket-guide entitled "Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Guide to McComb City," which, with a copy of the "Southern Home-seekers' Guide," and, if desired, "The Attractions of North-western Iowa and Southern Dakota," can be had free by applying to A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago.

## CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

STEAM heated and electric lighted vestibuled trains between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Electric lighted and steam heated vestibuled trains between Chicago, Council Bluffs, and Omaha. Finest dining-cars in the world.

Through sleeping-cars between Chicago and Denver. Free reclining-chair cars between Chicago and Omaha.

Fast mail line between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.

Transcontinental route between Chicago, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, or St. Paul.

Great national route between Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Mo.

Five thousand seven hundred miles of road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South and North Dakota.

Everything first-class.

First-class people patronize first-class lines.

Ticket agents everywhere sell tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway.

## BEAUTY IN OLD AGE.

THE recent invention of Dr. C. D. Allen, No 7 West Thirty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue, in this city, has attracted much attention. It consists of a new system of making false teeth so as to fill out plumply and roundly the cheeks and mobile features of the face. A middle-aged or elderly person wearing such a set of artificial dentures would be surprised to see the difference it makes in the appearance of the face. Wrinkles are smoothed out, and the features are rounded and full as in youth. Those who are interested in the matter should not fail to communicate with Dr. Allen. A number of prominent ladies in society have already availed themselves of this new and attractive feature of dental progress.

PEOPLE living in New York and vicinity are familiar with the representative establishment of A. J. Ditman. For many years Mr. Ditman has occupied the store under the Astor House, corner of Broadway and Barclay Street, and has built up a remarkable trade by his energy and faithful service. He has also opened a branch store on Fourteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, where can be found a full line of drugs. He has of late years gone extensively into the manufacturing of several proprietary articles, which have proved a pronounced success. Everything of the nature of goods expected to be found in a first-class druggist's can be always obtained at his places of business, and to this fact is due much of his success. He can be relied upon.

## BEACONS ALONG THE WAYSIDE.

When one who is bewildered discovers a beacon ahead, difficulties seem to vanish; and if we except intervening roots and brambles, the haven is soon attained.

So much for what will presently be our simile. When one who is ill sees the good results of a means of cure, in cases far more desperate than his own, convalescence seems possible were it not for doubts and fears. Nevertheless, Compound Oxygen is still a refuge for the sufferer. Here are a few encouraging beacons along the wayside:

"ATLANTA, GA., March 22, 1888.  
"I still recommend your remedy. It saved my wife's life, and cured my boy of catarrh."

"WALTER T. FORBES."

"COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13, 1888.  
"I have reason to believe that I have been benefited by this treatment, and commend it to those whose nervous systems need to be invigorated."

"DR. JOHN L. GIRARDEAU."

"WILLISTON, S. C., March 20, 1888.  
"I am pleased to report a continued improvement both in myself and wife. May you live long to bless suffering humanity with your Compound Oxygen treatment."

"REV. W. W. GRAHAM."

"GASTONIA, GASTON CO., N. C., May 25, 1888.  
"I speak to you the real sentiment of my heart when I state that I sincerely believe that, had it not been for the Compound Oxygen Treatment, I would have been in my grave before this time."

"W. D. HANNA."

We publish a brochure of 200 pages regarding the effect of Compound Oxygen on invalids suffering from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, catarrh, hay fever, headache, debility, rheumatism, neuralgia; all chronic and nervous disorders. It will be sent, free of charge, to any one addressing DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

## STIEFEL'S BIRCH TAR AND SULPHUR SOAP.

For the cure of skin diseases and the improvement of the complexion. Prepared in proportions recommended by the best dermatologists by J. D. Stiefel, Offenbach, Germany. For sale by druggists at 25c. a cake. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Importers. Send for a little book describing a variety of Stiefel's Medicated Soaps of great utility in treating the skin.

## BERTON "SEC" CHAMPAGNE.

One dozen bottles, \$30. Two dozen ½ bottles, \$32.

ALL persons afflicted with dyspepsia find immediate relief by using Angostura Bitters.

## ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



How to Cure  
SKIN & SCALP  
DISEASES  
with the  
CUTICURA  
REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

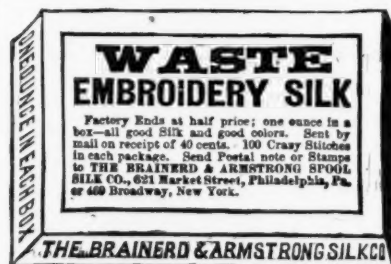
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Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

If you have a  
COLD or COUGH,  
acute or leading to  
CONSUMPTION,  
SCOTT'S  
EMULSION  
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL  
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES  
OF LIME AND SODA  
IS SURE CURE FOR IT.

This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and fine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Used by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as milk. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.



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(PEPSIN, BISMUTH, and NUX VOMICA.)

In this preparation we have combined the remedies which above all others have become established as invaluable in the treatment of the various forms of digestive disorders. The Pepsin used is concentrated and of the highest digestive power; the Bismuth of the purest the market affords. The Nux Vomica is the best English extract.

The efficacy of this combination lies in its triple effect—that of the actual solvent action of the Pepsin on alimentary articles, the prevention of fermentation and formation of gases by the Bismuth, and the stimulant effect of the Nux Vomica on the secretion of the digestive fluids.

PREPARED IN POWDER AND TABLETS.

PRICE, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE, POSTPAID.

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BROADWAY AND BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.



## ONLY KNOWN CURE FOR CATARRH

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

THROW AWAY YOUR GLASSES!

EYESIGHT AND HEARING RESTORED!

Asthma, Hay Fever, Insomnia, and all Bronchial Affections cured. Positive cure for all Diseases of the Head and Throat. Cures Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, and Cold in Head.

Our Battery has effected many wonderful cures, after all other remedies failed.

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## Indigestion

IS not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

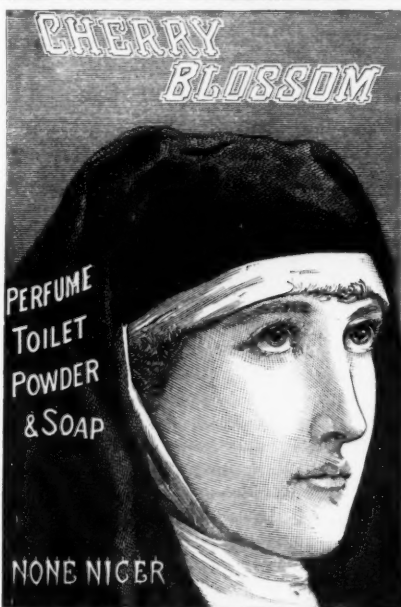
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
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#### DENTAL PENCIL

#### NEW TOILET ARTICLE

For removing all Tartar, Stains and Scum from the Teeth, thus completely arresting the progress of decay. For whitening and polishing the Teeth it has no equal. Positive in effect, safe and convenient. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Agents wanted. Ladies and gentlemen. H. L. FESLER & CO., MANUFACTURERS & PROPRIETORS, 464 Broome Street, New York.



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This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world, \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

## TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.  
E. GRILLON,  
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Sold by all Druggists.



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Greatest offer. Now your time to get orders for our celebrated **Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder**, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, Dinner S t, Gold Band Moss Rose Toilet Set, Watch, Brass Lamp, Castor, or Webster's Dictionary. For particulars address  
**THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,**  
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**Beecham's Pills**  
For Bilious and Nervous Disorders.  
"Worth a Guinea a Box"—but sold  
for 25 cents,  
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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### ARTIFICIAL DENTURES.

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C. D. ALLEN.



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Dr. S. Owens, of the firm of S. Owens & Co., druggists, Ashland, Pa., writing Sept. 16, 1887, says: "Piso's Cure for Consumption gives more satisfaction than any other Cough medicine. I prescribe it in my practice in all cases of Lung and Bronchial trouble."

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25 Cents per Bottle.

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Is the only cure for Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.  
Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says:  
"I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."  
We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by druggists at 50c. and \$1 per box.  
WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Saratoga Star Spring Water for sale in bottles and by the glass by all Druggists. Saratoga, N. Y.

Sent 40 cts. at once for sample copy (\$4.50 a year) of the most beautifully illustrated monthly.

#### NEUE MONATSHEFTE,

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**SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.** A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

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of David City, Neb., writes: Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer is the best remedy for whooping cough and measles I ever saw.  
**SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.**  
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**CHICAGO MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,**  
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For a DISORDERED LIVER  
Try **BEECHAM'S PILLS.**  
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These Bonds are sold in accordance with the laws of the United States, and are not regarded as a lottery scheme by United States Courts. Every Bond must be redeemed with the Full Nominal Value, or draw a Premium.  
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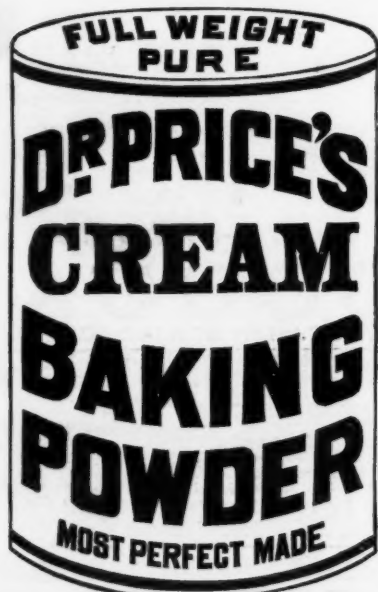
39





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MISS RADCLIFFE (who has not spoken for an hour)—"Aren't you hugging the shore rather closely, Mr. Herbot?"  
MR. HERBOT (glumly)—"Have to. There's nothing else at present."



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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Attempts are frequently made to palm off inferior Waters bearing labels closely resembling the genuine Apollinaris labels.

Bottles bearing the genuine Apollinaris labels are frequently filled with a spurious article.

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which, if genuine, is branded with the name of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, and the words "Apollinaris Brunnen" around an anchor.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER &amp; CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

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Don't spoil your Feet  
with CHEAP SHOES  
Wear the  
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"Korrek Shape."  
ALL STYLES.

Good  
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Have you used  
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A Pure Dye Black Dress Silk, woven in five different styles. That means there is no more body or weight in the black dye than is needful to secure a good and permanent color. The cheap black silks, both American and foreign, usually owe a quarter, a third, or a half of their weight to dye stuffs and gum, and you pay for them at the price of silk. No other AMERICAN silks, and only the famous and very costly "ANTWERP Silks" are pure dye.

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Pure Dye Silks do not crack or crease?  
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Pure Dye Silks wear longer?  
Because silk is better than dye stuff and gum.

## HOW IS IT?

It is always 25 inches wide. Cuts to better advantage than narrow.

It has no colored selvage, but is black from edge to edge. To save waste.

It is in dress patterns, 16, 17, 18, and 20 yards. 16 yards is equal to 20 of ordinary.

It is sold at one uniform price—\$2.20 per yard.

Because raw silk is so low.

Every dress pattern has our name in gold letters on one end, thus: Because other silk has been sold for ours.

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FURS AND FUR TRIMMINGS. New shapes in Capes, Muffs, Sacques, and Dolmans made from the most desirable and selected skins.

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October 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15.

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FREE FIELD.

Free Programmes at the Grand Stand.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT at CITY PRICES.

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First Race at 2 p. m., Rain or Shine.

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## EXTRACT OF MEAT.

For improved and economic cookery, use it for Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes. In flavor—incomparable, and dissolves perfectly clear in water. Makes delicious Beef Tea and keeps in all climates for any length of time. 1 lb. equal to 40 lbs. of lean beef. Only sort guaranteed genuine by Justus von Liebig and bears his signature in blue, thus:



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FOR LADIES' &amp; CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

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Phila., 1876 Melbourne, 1880  
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New Orleans, 1884-85.  
Paris Medal on every bottle.  
Beware of Imitations.

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And STEREOTYPES, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc.  
A profitable business for a man with a small capital. Also, Lanterns for Home Amusement, 100 page Catalogue free.  
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CHOICES? STOCK IN THE CITY.

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# THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.



JOHN S. BILLINGS, U. S. A., IN CHARGE OF VITAL STATISTICS AND OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

**T**HE omnipresent statist will soon be abroad in the land. We are approaching the period when another decennial census will be taken. Already the murmuring of the mustering statistical hosts may be heard from Washington, in the appointment of special agents, statistical experts, and "sharps," as they are termed, and in the preparations of the Census Office to take the eleventh enumeration of the population and wealth of the United States.

The next two years will be the statistical harvest-time, and the merry reaper, whether expert, sharp, special agent, or enumerator, will take his position in the broad field of information known as our national domain. By this time next year an army of 40,000, supplied with innumerable schedules, will have touched elbows, as it were, with 65,000,000 of people. The fragments of



HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER OF THE CENSUS.

information will have been gathered, bound up in portfolios of enormous size, stacked in postal-cars, and delivered at Washington, ready to be thrashed out and kneaded into tabulated statements by the 2,000 clerks who, by that time, will be employed in the two imposing Census Buildings, sketches of which are given elsewhere. If success attends the earnest efforts of this branch of the Government to insure a good census, and none of the varied and expected statistical crops fail, the joy of the statist will be complete.

He will be able to follow the least important among us from the cradle to the grave. Nay, more than this. He can estimate your chances in a hundred before you were born of being one of twins or triplets, and calculate to a nicety the probability of your being a boy or a girl. Under the guidance of that eminent medical scholar, Dr. John S. Billings, the statist will follow you through each month of your first year on this earth, and astonish you with the fact that it was only two chances in three that you ever worried through that period of your existence. He will fill you with wonderment to think you ever escaped the infantile ills which beset you on all sides from one to five, and cheer you with the expectation of life from that age until the mortality sharp counts you as one in his table, and the medical expert



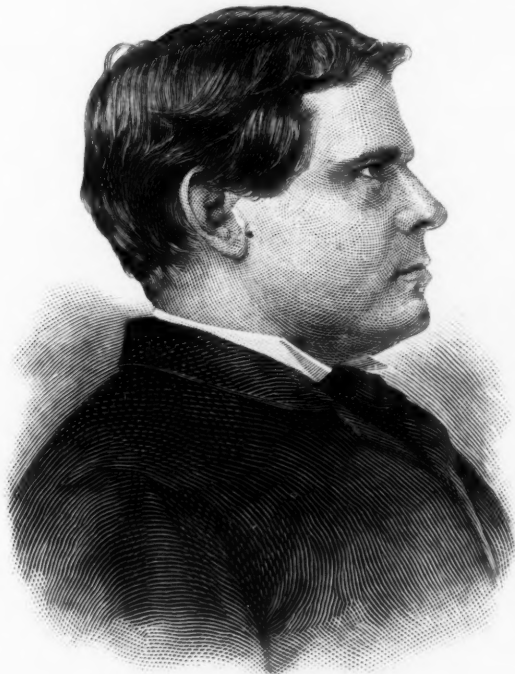
WILLIAM C. HUNT, STATISTICIAN OF POPULATION.

joyously tabulates you in his cheerful exhibit of "causes of death."

The division of vital statistics is, however, one of many, and all sorts of important and interesting data are gathered by fifteen or twenty other divisions. The expert in charge of the special classes must ascertain if your mind, your hearing, your speech, your sight, and your general health are all right; for if you are unfortunate enough to be insane, idiotic, blind, deaf, dumb, or physically imperfect, you become the special prey of the agent in charge of what in the Tenth Census was designated the statistics of the dependent and delinquent classes. Other agents will gauge your mental and moral qualifications by ascertaining whether you can read and write, if you are a church communicant, or the inmate of a prison or poor-house.

Having satisfied himself on these salient points in relation to your physical, mental, and moral condition, the statist will next direct himself to your sex, nativity, and race. Are you male or female, native or foreign born, white or colored, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian? How old are you? Are both or only one of your parents foreign born? Are you married, single, or divorced? How are you distributed over the continent? In what great drainage-basin do you reside, at what elevation above the sea-level? What is the mean annual temperature, the maximum and minimum, the annual rain-fall, the latitude and longitude? How many reside in each dwelling, and what is the average number to each farm?

These facts, and many others, must be brought out under the term of "distribution of population" before we come to the important consideration of how is the population employed? A large proportion, to be sure, are infants and children too young to work, but the millions engaged in the numerous gainful occupations must be classified and arranged in connection with sex, age, and nativity, while the medical expert will show the



ROBERT P. PORTER.

death-rate in the principal occupations, thus pointing out the most healthful, and warning us against those most dangerous to health and life. A recent State census actually tabulates over 20,000 distinct occupations. It is hardly likely a feat of this kind will be attempted by the National census, but the diversification of occupations is rapidly increasing in this country, and the subdivisions under the grand divisions of agriculture, professional and personal, trade and transportation, manufacturing and mining, and governmental, will undoubtedly be numerous. Still it must be borne in mind that in too minute divisions we are apt to lose sight of the broad distinctions. Should you be a Union veteran you will be listed on a special schedule with your full name and address, with the name of the company in which you served, or if the widow of a veteran, with like particulars, to be made a matter of permanent record for all time to come.

Having ascertained the population, its characteristics, distribution, physical, mental, and moral conditions and occupation, the next step is the enumeration of our wealth and indebtedness, public and private; our taxation, State and local; the products of our fields, our factories, workshops, and mills; our mines, our seas and lakes and rivers, together with a careful consideration of our vast system of railways and waterways, and insurance, and such other facts as properly come within the scope of the decennial inventory of the population and wealth of the Republic.

To carry out these inquiries successfully requires special training and aptitude. For example, in dealing with the aggregate wealth of the country every productive element and all available resources must be considered. It is a calculation fraught with a thousand obstacles, and there are pitfalls for the unwary on all sides. The public debt is easily obtained, but the section of the act requiring the Superintendent of Census to ascertain the recorded indebtedness of private corporations and individuals marks out a much more difficult task. Checks must be instituted, not only to avoid the duplication of mortgages, but to ascertain the payments, and to make sure whether in fact they have not been canceled, though still remaining on the records. In short, the instrument must be followed as far as possible. In this one investigation the special agents of the Census Office will need to visit the county courts of every county in the United States, aggregating nearly 2,800, and even then the information



FRANK R. WILLIAMS, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF MANUFACTURES.

gathered must be verified by correspondence. There are probably over 130,000 minor civil institutions in the United States having taxing and debt-creating powers. The budget of every one of these local entities must be examined, classified, and made to conform with the formula adopted by the Census Office in the wealth, debt, and taxation division. The correspondence of this division alone is simply appalling to novices in census work.

First in value and importance comes the production of our 5,000,000 farms; the number and value of these farms; amount and value of the varied crops, of live-stock, of machinery, of farm implements, must all be reached by the agricultural schedule. To obtain the number of cattle on ranches, and elsewhere than on farms, is more difficult. The statistics of manufacturing, one of the most important branches of the census, will be obtained largely by the aid of special agents and experts.



HENRY C. ADAMS, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION.

The Tenth Census Report comprised twenty-two quarto volumes. The present law provides specifically for investigation into about fourteen distinct subjects, and the published volumes will probably exceed this number, because some of the volumes will necessarily comprise several parts—for example, the one containing the names of the veterans of the Civil War will make three, and possibly four parts. No inquiry not demanded by the Census Law will be undertaken, and the Eleventh Census will be a purely statistical census. Every effort will be made to get the work out at the earliest possible moment.

Many important investigations are already begun, and, including special agents, nearly 150 people are now employed in the Census Office, in Washington. The present building, with an addition now in course of construction, will hold at least 1,000 clerks, and a second building on Ninth Street, 107 feet by 38 feet, and six stories in height, is in course of erection. This building will be completed next July, and will hold 1,000 additional clerks.

The methods of taking a census are too technical for a popular journal. They have been thoroughly discussed in the scientific journals. Every one of course knows of the Enumerator.

(Continued on page 188.)



DAVID T. DAY, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF MINES AND MINING.

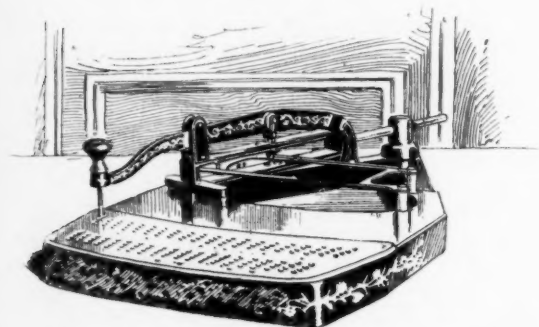


# THE HOLLERITH METHOD OF STATISTICAL TABULATION.

THE returns of the enumerators at the next census, as we have elsewhere shown, will show for each of the 65,000,000 persons residing in the United States on the 1st of June, 1890, the color or race, the sex, age, relationship which each person bears to the head of the family, the conjugal condition, profession, occupation or trade, number of months unemployed during the census year, whether sick or disabled, whether deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled, or bedridden, whether the person attended school during the census year, whether the person could read and could write, the place of birth of the person, and, finally, the place of birth of the father and the place of birth of the mother.

These records may be considered the raw material from which the Census Office is to manufacture the finished product—the census reports. Although it will probably cost over \$2,500,000 to collect this information, still, in the shape in which the returns are made to the Census Office, they will be of very little if any benefit to the country at large. From these returns, however, are compiled the various census reports, and to do this in the last census for a population of 50,000,000 cost nearly \$2,000,000.

By the various methods heretofore employed the returns have either been gone over and over, tallying out first one set of facts and then another set of facts by making little tally marks in squares on sheets of paper, and then counting and aggregating these tally marks; or else the returns have been transcribed to cards by



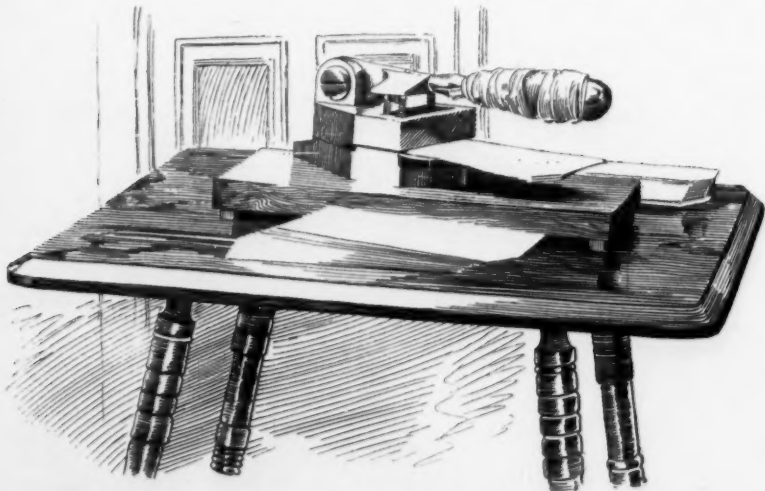
KEY-BOARD FOR DESIGNATING INDIVIDUAL RECORDS.

writing, and then these cards first sorted by hand, according to one scheme and counted, and then sorted according to another scheme and counted, and so on until finally all the desired data were obtained. Although at the last census the enumerators' returns contained answers to the above questions, still it was found impossible, within the limits of the appropriation, to compile even such valuable and essential information as the data regarding the civil conditions of our people, so that to-day we have not the slightest statistical information on this subject.

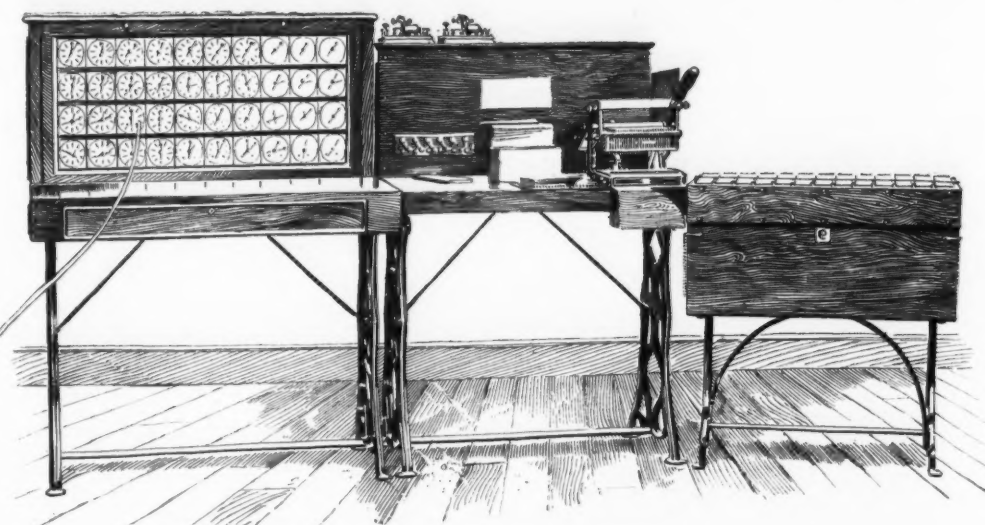
A casual consideration of the problems involved in the compilation of a census will show that unless some improved methods of compilation are adopted it will be found impossible to do much more at the Eleventh Census in 1890, with the \$6,400,000 appropriated for that purpose, than was done at the Tenth Census in 1880.

Another item of very considerable importance in all matters relating to the tabulation of the census is the question of time. The returns of the enumerators are all made to the Census Office within a few weeks after the 1st of June, 1890. Much of the information contained in these returns loses in value each day that its publication is delayed, and it is, therefore, essential that the compilation be made as rapidly as possible. Again, in all statistical work, of course, accuracy of compilation is of prime importance.

During the compilation of the Tenth Census the attention of Mr. Herman Hollerith, a special agent of the Census Office, was called to the immense labor and enormous expense involved in the compilation of the population statistics, and he addressed himself to the work of devising a machine for the purpose of facilitating this portion of the census work. After several years' consideration of the problems involved he has invented the following method, which is now under consideration by the Superintendent of the Census for adoption in the compilation of the Eleventh Census. This method consists in transcribing the returns to cards by punching holes in such cards, the various combinations of such holes denoting the different characteristics of the given persons. These cards are then automatically counted and sorted in electrical devices, giving the number of persons



GANG-PUNCH FOR PUNCHING THE ENUMERATOR'S COMBINATION.



THE SORTING AND COUNTING MECHANISM.

falling under each characteristic or combination of characteristics, as may be required for publication.

Such punched transcripts are made by using small manilla cards about three by six inches, which are first numbered in a numbering machine, these numbers corresponding with the numbers given to the individual returns of the corresponding enumeration district. Across one end of the cards a combination of four or five holes is punched, which combination designates the enumerator's district, the supervisor's district, and the State to which the record relates. This combination is punched in the machine shown on this page. The cards punched with this combination, and having these numbers, are then given to a clerk, who, with a machine (as also shown on this page) transcribes the record for each individual person by punching holes in accordance with the given record. For example, the keyboard of this punch will have two spaces marked "male" and "female" respectively, and accordingly, as the pointer is pressed in one or the other of these holes a corresponding hole is punched in the card which will, in all future operation, either sort or count the card according to the given sex. The color, whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, etc., is in similar manner recorded by punching a hole in the proper position by depressing the pointer in one of the corresponding holes, as marked on the key-board. In this way all the simpler records are made, and where a larger scope of record is required, as, for example, in case of occupations, as many as 500 or 1,000 of which may be required, combinations of two holes are used to record each designation.

When the given cards have thus been punched they are passed to another division of the office, in which they are sorted and counted in the mechanism shown in our illustration. As the cards come from the punching clerks they are, of course, arranged by enumeration districts and minor civil divisions. The cards corresponding to a given minor civil division are placed, one by one, in a press, counted, and deposited in the open sorting-box. This operation is repeated until all the cards corresponding to the given district have been thus treated. The counters to the left will now show, for the given minor civil division, such information as may be desired. At the same time the cards will be distributed into the various divisions of the sorting-box, the cards for each of the corresponding divisions of the various districts being put together until the total cards for each characteristic, or combination of characteristics, for the county are brought together. Each division of cards for the county is then treated in similar manner, being further subdivided according to statistical characteristics, while any desired data for the county are obtained on the counters. The cards are then thrown together by States, thus securing a finer statistical distribution, which will facilitate the compilation of further detailed data required by State totals.

When it is remembered, for example, that at the first handling of the cards they are divided into, say, twenty statistical divisions, and at the second handling each of these twenty divisions is further subdivided into twenty subdivisions, or 400 divisions in all, and at the third handling each one of these 400 di-

visions is counted or tallied according to, say, forty characteristics, on forty counters, it will be seen that the third handling of the cards will give a result equivalent to a table having 16,000 columns. Very little consideration of this question will show that with the comparatively few handlings of the cards a most complete and detailed tabulation is obtained.

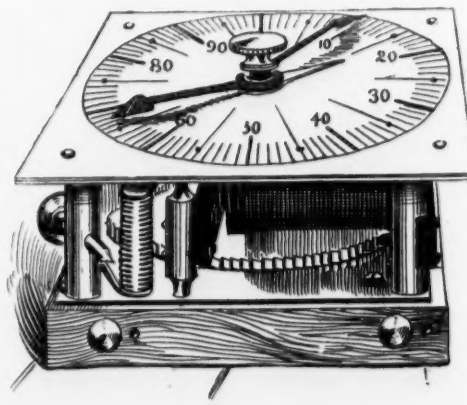
Punched record cards, as compared with written cards, possess, for purposes of statistical tabulation, many manifest advantages. In the first place a misplaced card can readily be detected among a thousand or more in a few seconds, by the simple fact



THE CARD REMOVED FROM THE PRESS AND DEPOSITED IN THE SORTING-BOX.

that the punched holes of the misplaced card will not correspond with the balance. This is readily detected by means of a long needle. With written cards, on the contrary, a misplaced card can only be detected by an actual inspection of each card.

Again, in the counting and sorting mechanism errors of tabulation are practically impossible, as the machine is so provided with mechanical checks that if a wrong card is placed in the machine, or if it is carelessly or improperly placed in position, the entire mechanism will fail to operate, and only when a proper card is correctly placed in position will there be any effect on the counters or sorting mechanism. In other words, this mechanism is so constructed that the counting and sorting must either be done correctly or not at all. If the mechanism fails to operate it is evidence to the clerk that such card does not properly belong among those being handled.



ONE OF THE COUNTERS.



# EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

Indiana's Gateway to the South and South-west.

SOME OF HER NATURAL AND ACQUIRED ADVANTAGES. HER RAILWAY SYSTEMS. HER MINERAL, ARBOREAL, AND AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 30th, 1889.

EVANSVILLE is the second city in population in the State of Indiana, and is among the first in commercial importance. The population at present is nearly 60,000, while she has more than 250 manufacturing industries, and a large wholesale mercantile trade. Situated on the Ohio River, midway between Louisville, Ky., and Cairo, Ill., it is the great distributing and receiving point for the Wabash, Green, Cumberland, White, and Tennessee river valleys. It has uninterrupted river navigation the entire year, and daily steamers loaded with the products of her diversified industries depart from her wharves to the head of navigation on the Green, Kentucky, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. Lines of steamers run regularly to New Orleans, Memphis, and intermediate points on the Mississippi River.

Evansville has a railway system owned and controlled very largely by the capital of her own citizens, known as the Mackey system, covering more than 1,100 miles in extent, and reaching to the north, south, east, north-east, and north-west. The Louisville and Nashville system, with its 4,000 miles, also makes this city an important junction-point, and opens up the vast territory it covers to the trade of Evansville's industrial and mercantile interests.

A magnificent railroad bridge 3,666 feet long spans the Ohio River just below the city, and solid passenger and freight trains of cars to and from the North and South are passing over it hourly. It is in contemplation to build another bridge over the Ohio River above the city, and until that structure is completed a transfer by steamboat is at present used by the Ohio Valley Railway for ferrage of its trains to and from the South. Eight completed lines of railroad enter the city, while a belt railroad, leading from the Union Depot to the southern extremity of the city, connects these various roads and passes the stock-yards, coal mines, and many of the large manufacturing establishments.

The last United States Census report shows Evansville to be one of the largest hard-wood lumber markets in the world, if not the largest. Over one hundred million feet of lumber is sawed annually by her mills, and the amount of ground occupied by these saw-mills exceeds in extent 100 acres.

Two veins of soft coal underlie the city, which are being worked day and night by ten different shafts within and just outside the city limits. Coal for heating and steam-making purposes is delivered anywhere within the city limits for fifty to seventy-five cents per ton. Such a thing as a "coal famine" is unknown. Evansville is the very centre of the great Indiana, Western Kentucky, and Southern Illinois coal field. Within a radius of thirty miles there are no less than sixty coal shafts in operation. Natural gas has also been secured within a few miles of the city. Her rivers bring her into the best lumber regions of Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and these also float to her manufacturing the iron of the great fields of the Birmingham, Ala., the Tennessee, and Central Kentucky districts. Within eighty miles from the city iron ore of the richest quality is found in inexhaustible quantities, and recent experiments develop the fact that the coal in and near the city can be converted into coke, so that the city must soon become a city of furnaces as well as a large manufacturing centre.

By her eight railways, supplemented by her navigable rivers, Evansville stands as an open gate to reach the consumers in the great agricultural regions of Southern Indiana and Illinois, the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the entire South and South-west.

Evansville business men are thoroughly in earnest in taking advantage of her openings and wonderfully increasing opportunities, as this year's building record shows. Some of the leading enterprises are as follows: County Court House, \$500,000; United States Marine Hospital, \$100,000; Young Men's Christian Association Building, \$100,000; Business Men's Association Building, \$300,000; Louisville and Nashville Railroad Shops (10), \$250,000; Cotton-mill, \$250,000; Ohio Valley Railroad Company, \$150,000; Evansville Suburban and Newburgh Railroad, \$150,000; Evansville and Richmond Railroad, \$1,000,000; Evansville Cold Storage and Ice Company, \$100,000; Mackey Block, \$100,000; Additional School Buildings, \$35,000; Heilman Plow Works (addition), \$25,000; Chas. Schulte's Edge Tool Works, \$30,000; Clement Reitz, Saw Mill, \$25,000; Mackey, Nisbet & Co., \$100,000; Egg Carrier Company, \$20,000; Tennessee Range and Iron Company, \$100,000.

The Business Men's Association, an organization of nearly five hundred of her prominent citizens, are now negotiating for other large industries, the probable location of which will add materially to her already large number of factories. This association, through its efficient secretary, Mr. John H. Porter, to whom we are under obligations for valuable aid, is doing a work that is broad and far-reaching.

Perhaps no place in the United States offers greater inducements for the establishment of car-works, as the supply of hard wood is practically inexhaustible, and fuel is furnished at marvelously low figures.

The water-works, on which over half a million of dollars have been expended, are built on the Holly system, with forty miles of mains and a pumping capacity of 5,000,000 gallons daily. Under this system water is now used for fire purposes, delivered from the plugs under direct pressure from the main pumps at the water-works station. The water-works supply, for all purposes, 1,460,000,000 gallons annually, or within twenty per cent. of the full capacity of the pumps.

Evansville has a paid fire department costing the city about \$42,000 annually. Sixty firemen, including the chief and his assistants, are employed, and the service has always ranked very

high. There are three fire steamers and twenty-two chemical engines, and nine hose-houses, situated in different parts of the city, five of which are within easy reach of the more compactly built portion of the city.

Evansville has at present four national, one savings, and several private banks, all of which are doing a large business. The combined capital is more than \$3,000,000, which enables them to give full accommodation to all legitimate business enterprises. Another national bank is being organized, to occupy a room in the new Business Men's Building just now approaching completion, which will make five national banks in the city.

In public improvements Evansville has the Holly system of water works, gas and electric lights, street railways, free schools, free public library and art gallery, fire department, metropolitan police force without a rival in the United States, new City Hall and public buildings, a new county court-house in course of erection, and two opera-houses. Her hotels are first-class, and offer to the traveling public superior accommodations at remarkably low rates. Nearly forty miles of sewers; over thirty miles of graveled and paved streets; over one hundred miles of free turnpikes leading into the city.

The moral, intellectual, and social development keeps pace with Evansville's material prosperity. Every creed and denomination has its representative here, and prominent among the fine public buildings which abound in the city are her churches and school-buildings. Fifteen school-houses, with capacious and finely ornamented grounds, bespeak the intelligence and culture of the place. There are nearly 200 rooms in the buildings, with a seating capacity of 7,000. The value of the school property is estimated at \$500,000. The schools of the place enjoy peculiar advantages under the special charter granted the city before the adoption of the present Constitution of the State, and the facilities for acquiring an education are superior to most places in the State. The Board of School Trustees also control one of the finest public libraries (free) in our country. The Willard Library, founded by the late Willard Carpenter, one of Evansville's distinguished and wealthy citizens, is an architectural monument that is pointed to with pride.

Evansville has six daily newspapers. The *Evansville Courier*, the *Daily Journal*, and the *Daily Demokrat*, a German paper, issued in the morning; and the *Public*, the *Tribune*, and the *Bulletin*, issued in the evening. All are excellent journals. Besides the weeklies issued by the daily papers, there are three weekly papers: the *Saturday Call*, the *Indiana Post*, the latter printed in German, and the *Labor Advocate*. The very existence of so many newspapers in Evansville shows it to be an enterprising place, and that its inhabitants keep fully abreast of the times and up in all the news.

Among the reasons for locating here are: Her superior natural advantages, her solid basis for progress, her wonderful mineral resources, her unparalleled agricultural advantages, her rail and river transportation facilities, her cheap fuel, her cheap homes, her freedom from strikes, her banking and educational facilities, her great lumber interests, her freedom from floods, her cheap living, her situation on the border of the great Southern markets, her intimate commercial and social relations with the South.

The social life of the city is refined, cordial, and generous. The people are remarkably hospitable, and the visitor is made to feel himself at home at once. Strikes are unknown here. It is said more people are living in their own homes than in any place of its size in our country.

Considering the many natural and acquired advantages of the place, the thrift and enterprise of a wide-awake, shrewd, and energetic business community, it is not surprising that Evansville is growing with marvelous rapidity, and fast becoming the great central city of the Ohio Valley.

One of the most important industries in Evansville is the Cotton-mill, an illustration of which will be found elsewhere. The mills, warehouses, and other buildings occupy seventeen acres, and are admirably arranged for convenience and economy. Fourteen thousand bales of cotton are consumed yearly, 900 employees are on the pay-roll, and 50,000 spindles and 1,200 looms are employed. This is the largest cotton-mill in the South or West, and has much the largest output. The mill company owns its tenements and cottages, which are neat and convenient. Everything about the institution bespeaks a splendid management. Messrs. Mackey, Nisbet & Co. are largely interested in the company, and are the selling agents.

Among our illustrations is one of the Mackey, Nisbet & Co. building, the home of the great dry-goods house whose name it bears. Mr. D. J. Mackey, who to-day stands at the head of the system of railway which centres in Evansville, was, with Mr. Samuel M. Archer, the founder, thirty-two years ago, of the business which to-day holds so important a place in Evansville mercantile interests. Several changes have taken place, new partners coming in and retiring. In 1867 the firm name as it now stands was formed by Mr. Mackey associating with him Mr. W. T. Nisbet, who had been a prominent wholesale dealer in the house of Nisbet & Wiggin at Madisonville, Ind. In 1875 Mr. E. B. Morgan, who is now the manager and executive head of the house, was admitted as a partner, he having held a confidential position with the firm for several years. Mr. Nisbet, Sr., died in July, 1886, but his interest is now represented by his eldest son, Mr. D. A. Nisbet. The business transacted by this house is probably the largest in its line of any house in the State. They certainly have the largest and best appointed establishment, which is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the West. They are the general agents of the Evansville Cotton-mills, selling their entire product, and they have added to their list of handlings the output of the National Manufacturing Com-

pany of Nashville, Tenn., manufacturers of wraps, plaids, ginghams, etc.

The Armstrong Furniture Company, established in 1854 and incorporated in 1874, is one of the most enterprising of Evansville concerns. It employs 350 hands, uses more than 3,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, besides an immense quantity of other material, and its warerooms, completed in 1889, are 75x150 feet, eight stories high, and are supplied with steam passenger and freight elevators. The factory of the company is 60x300 feet, and is complete in all its appointments. The two dry-houses are equipped with twenty ovens, with a capacity for 75,000 feet of lumber. In all the company has 200,000 square feet of floor room, and eight acres of lumber yard. The great specialties of the company are chamber suits, sideboards, tables, bookcases, parlor suits, upholstery, McLain's cribs, hat-racks, and choice chair specialties. Its styles are modern, unique, and ornamental. Its goods are all made of seasoned material from the hands of competent workmen, and are of superior finish. Its annual output reaches \$400,000.

Another important industry of the city is the Heilman Plow Works, a view of which is given on an accompanying page, together with the Heilman Machine Works. A block of the city is fully covered by these buildings, and the concern is one of the largest of its kind in the country, its output reaching all parts of the States. Mr. William Heilman, whose name it bears, has been identified with the living interests of Evansville since it was but a small river town. The general management of this vast enterprise devolves upon Major A. C. Rosencranz, under whose direction it is still reaching out for new fields to conquer.

The Southern Planing Mill of Jacob Meyers & Bro. was established in 1854 by Mr. James Steel, in the upper part of the city. It was the first machine-shop of this kind in the city. Mr. Steel, an enterprising citizen and contractor, in those days operated the shop in a small way, but the business increased year by year. In 1868 it passed into the hands of Jacob Meyers & Bro., the present owners, who in 1869 built a new factory on their new block of ground on Water Street, bounded by Goodsell and First streets, and Fulton Avenue. Owing to their enterprising management their business is now one of the largest planing-mills, sash, door and blind factories in Southern Indiana. Two years ago they found the old building too small, and, to keep up with their increasing business, built on the old site their new brick building 60x196 feet, which is fitted up with the latest and most improved machinery adapted for their business. The Meyers Brothers are practical mechanics, and carry a large stock of hard and soft wood lumber for finishing fine dwellings, churches, store and bank buildings. Their immense trade now extends through Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

Another important Evansville interest is that of brewing. In 1858 F. W. Cook and Louis Reis, under the firm name of Cook & Reis, established and built the City Brewery, the site then being a corn-field. In 1885 the City Brewery was converted into a stock company under the corporate name of the F. W. Cook Brewing Company, with the following stockholders: F. W. Cook, Sr., F. W. Cook, Jr., H. E. Cook, Andrew Wollenberger, G. M. Daussman, Philip P. Puder, and Gus. B. Mann. The directors of the company are: F. W. Cook, Sr., F. W. Cook, Jr., H. E. Cook, Andrew Wollenberger, and G. M. Daussman, and its officers are as follows: F. W. Cook, Sr. President and General Manager; F. W. Cook, Jr., Vice-President; Andrew Wollenberger, Superintendent; G. M. Daussman, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip P. Puder, General Agent. The sales of the establishment for the present year (1888-89) will amount to 75,000 barrels. One hundred and ten men are employed in its various departments, and \$75,000 is paid annually in wages. The consumption of malt and hops for the year will be 185,000 bushels of the former and 115,000 pounds of the latter. While the product of the F. W. Cook Brewing Company—the famous "Pilsener Beer"—has become the most popular beverage in this part of the country, it has also won an enviable reputation abroad, especially in the Southern States, and large quantities of it are being daily shipped to all the principal cities of the South. Purity, brilliancy, and deliciousness of flavor, together with its sparkling, foaming qualities, are what have made the Pilsener so popular wherever it has been introduced.

JUNIOR.

## LONG-LIVED OCEAN RACERS.

"A GREAT ocean steamship will endure for a century if it is well taken care of," said a ship-builder, recently, to a Philadelphia *Record* reporter. "The style of a vessel wears out much sooner than the vessel itself. Sometimes ships have become effete five years after they were built through some radical improvement in the fashion of hulls. It is erroneous to suppose that a vessel becomes weakened or worn through fast travel. There is no reason why the *City of Paris* should not, ten years hence, be flying at the same rate of speed that is her boast to-day. A ship's machinery invariably outlives its hull, and it is of the rarest occurrence that a ship's engines must be replaced.

"The only way that an iron vessel is ever worn out is by corrosion, and this may be prevented by frequent painting. The Cunarders and vessels of their class are taken from the water and repainted inside and out every six months. It is neglect of these precautions that has sent many a good ship to an early grave. The *Madrid*, which was lost last year, was at one time one of the very finest craft of the Royal West Indian Company, but it was grossly neglected until it was nothing but a great mass of rusty iron. With due care and attention it might have lived on into the next century. Many craft ply the ocean at the age of thirty years, and a number of the ferry-boats in New York and Philadelphia have reached this age."





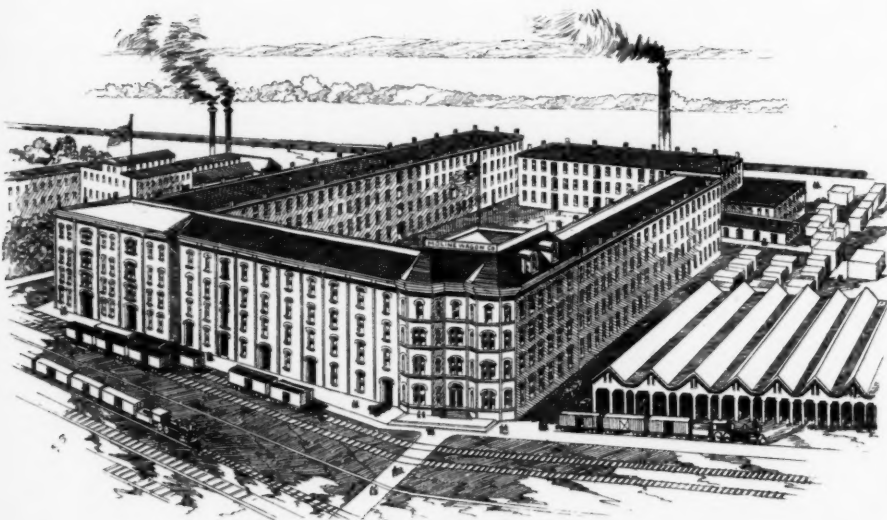




1. PLANING MILLS OF J. MEYERS & BRO. 2. F. W. COOK BREWING CO. 3. ARMSTRONG FURNITURE CO. WAREHOUSE. 4. ARMSTRONG CO. FACTORY. 5. VICKERY BROS.  
6. HEILMAN PLOW AND MACHINE WORKS. 7 AND 8. THE MACKAY, NISBET & CO. STORE AND FACTORY.

INDIANA.—SOME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF EVANSVILLE ILLUSTRATED.—FROM PHOTOS.





WORKS OF THE MOLINE WAGON CO.

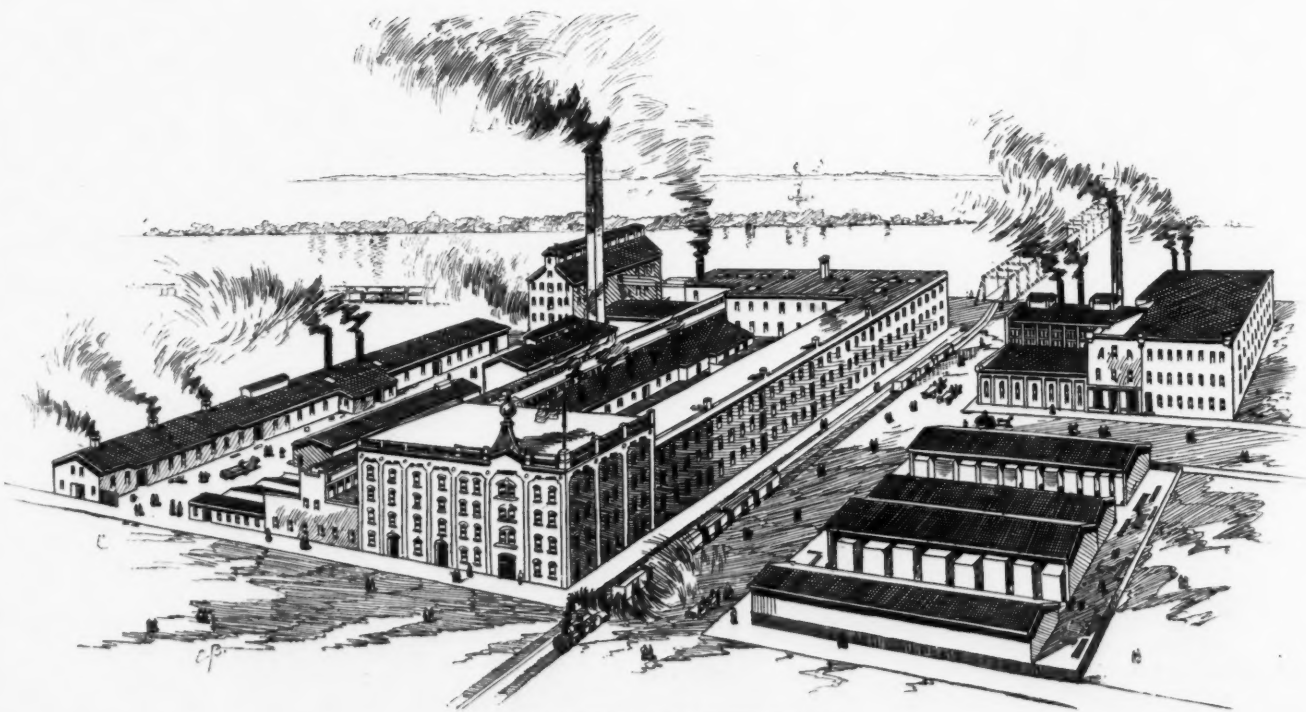
sweeps of the mighty river, give a diversity which is unusual in the West, and which is charming and restful. By rail the city is 168 miles west of Chicago, 322 east of Omaha, 246 north of St. Louis, 345 south of Minneapolis, 342 from Kansas City, to all of which it has direct railway service. For years this city has been called Proud Moline, and has deserved it. It has been proud of its natural advantages, and steady, solid growth; of its location and facilities; of its good name and its repute throughout the land; of the perseverance, energy, and enterprise of the men who have made this success, acquired these facilities, and established this reputation. Thus naturally does it come to be most proud of its manufactures, for all else has been possible only through them. The city has been uniformly prosperous, and the success of the factories already here is the strongest inducement Moline offers for new ones. As a place for manufacturing enterprise it offers a location near the heart of the country, with means of communication and transportation most extensive, ample, and far-reaching, its business of sufficient magnitude to secure most favorable rates. It offers a well-known name, which for years has designated its wares in every community in the West and the North-west, every State in the Union, and every civilized country of

MOLINE CITY

## The City of Moline, Ill.

MOLINE, October 2d, 1889.

WHO has not seen the name of Moline stamped upon the surface of every agricultural implement now in use in the civilized world? If you ever have occasion to descend the Mississippi do not fail to visit this Lowell of the West, with its hundreds of factories. Moline, whose name signifies city of mills, is distinguished for its healthful and beautiful location, as well as for the amount and excellence of its manufactures, which in one form or another find their way to almost every farm and into almost every home from New York to San Francisco, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The city is located on the south bank (the Mississippi running westerly for a few miles) of the river, near the foot of the upper rapids, nearly midway between the cities of St. Paul on the north and St. Louis on the south. The site is one of exceeding beauty, owing to the peculiar lay of the country, which imparts to the scenery great variety. Table-land, plateau, bluff ranges, with the grand



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MOLINE PLOW CO.



THE AUGUSTAN COLLEGE.

the globe. Not too far removed from the bases of its raw-material supplies, Moline is within easy reach of its principal markets, securing the advantage of the long haul for finished goods as against a short haul for raw materials.

The pine regions of the North and the hard-wood regions of the South are reached by river. It offers further a class of employes who are mostly peaceable, industrious, thrifty, exemplary, home-loving Swedes, opposed to strikes, and with no capacity for mischief-making. Moline in 1888 employed 3,654 hands in its factories; used a capital of \$6,072,000, and made a product valued at \$6,343,500; these are the figures taken from thirty factories, and do not include small manufactories. In making the implements, wagons, carriages, flour-mill machinery, organs, hardware, tools, etc., there were used 8,655,000 feet of lumber of various kinds, and 78,600 tons of raw materials, while \$1,776,600 were paid for labor, which should be increased by the sums paid for labor by the small shops. This is an enormous sum, and is mainly expended with the merchants and shopkeepers for the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

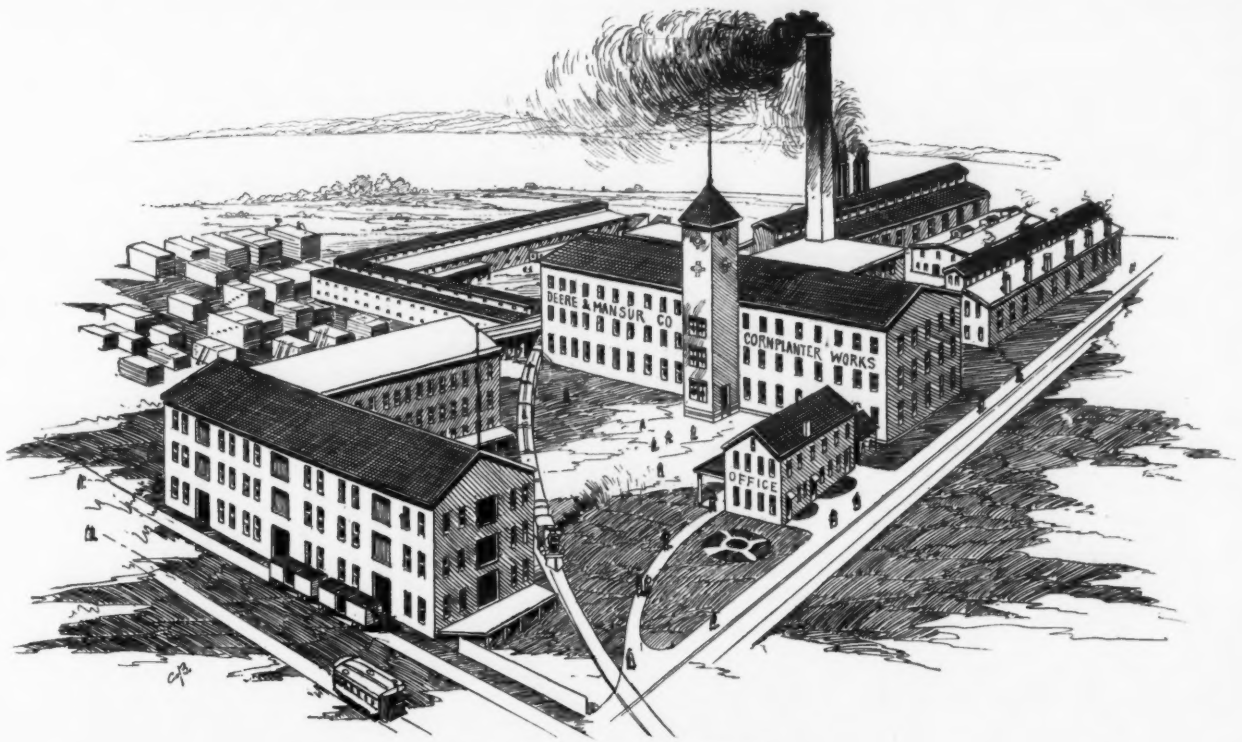
Opposite to Moline, on the island of Rock Island, connected by an iron bridge, is situated the great arsenal, with its extensive work-shops, which when completed will be the largest



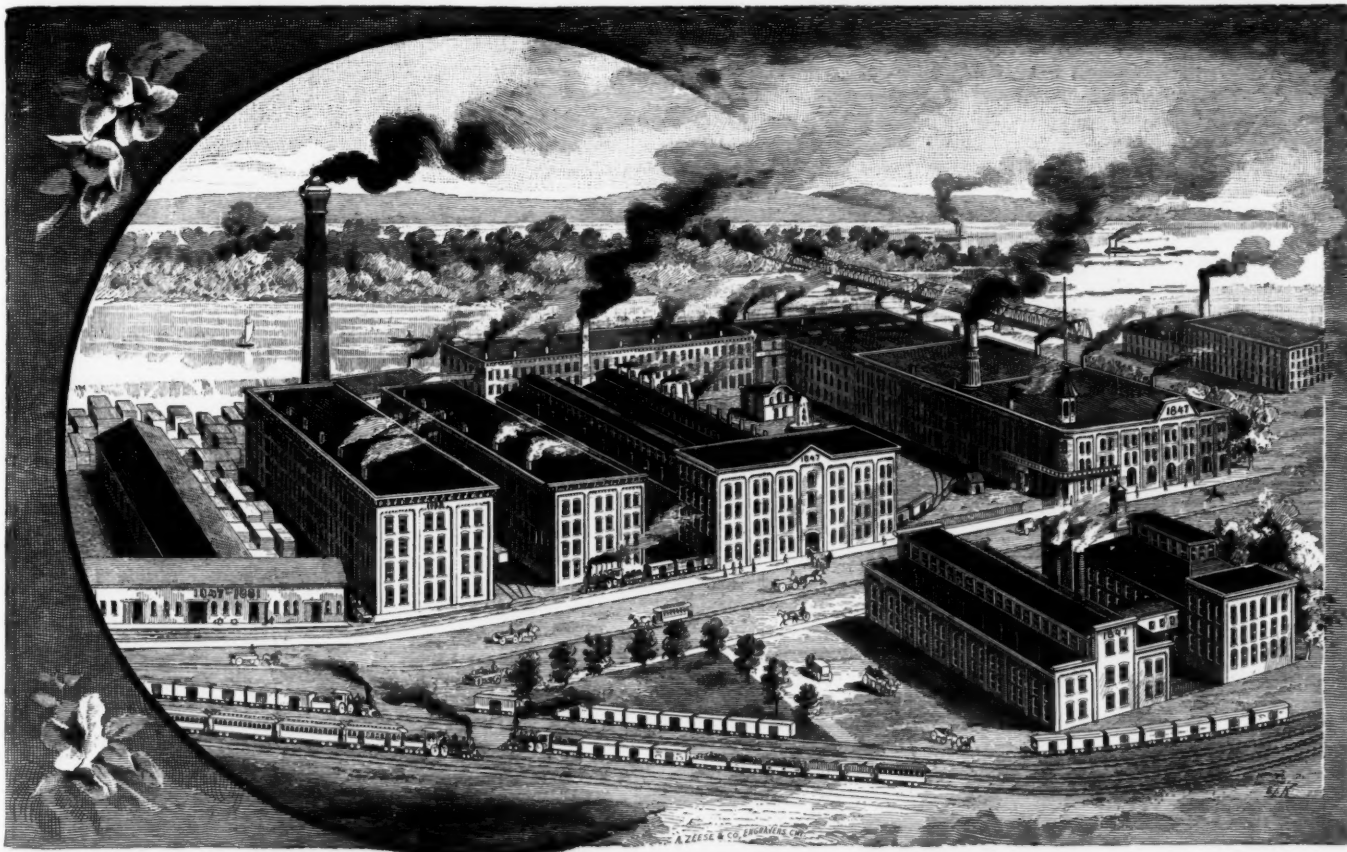
national arsenal in the world. Down the river on the same bank about three miles, is the city of Rock Island, which is connected with Moline by two good lines of street railways. On the opposite shore you see Davenport, Ia. This city is connected with Moline by Government bridges, making a beautiful driveway through the charming Government arsenal.

The population of Moline is 12,200, while the population of the three cities combined within a radius of three miles is 65,000. The permanency and thrift of the laboring class is evidenced by the fact that most of them own the houses in which they live. The three banking institutions and the Building and Loan Association have on deposit from 1,200 wage-workers nearly \$500,000, making an average of \$416.66. Nothing so quickly attracts the attention and calls forth the admiration of the stranger, and is at the same time the source of so much pride to Moline's citizens, as its attractive and well-kept school buildings and sites. There are four brick and two frame buildings, besides the magnificent high-school building. There are 2,013 pupils registered in the public schools. The public free schools of Moline are second to none in the State, either in the broad range of their course of study or in the ability and thoroughness of their instruction.

Augustan College, located here, is the largest and oldest college of the Swedish-American synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. It was



PLANT OF THE DEERE &amp; MANSUR CO.



THE WORKS OF DEERE &amp; CO.

founded in 1860. The site occupied is one of the most sightly on the Upper Mississippi. It overlooks not only Moline and Rock Island, being located almost midway between the two cities, but Davenport, Iowa, the National Arsenal, armory, and a picturesque sweep of the Mississippi. A large part of the twenty-six acres comprising the college campus is still as wild and secluded as if at a distance from cities, furnishing a delightful retreat for the student with brain wearied with study. There is a stone building, one of the largest and best college edifices in the West, used wholly for purposes of instruction; a brick building, fully equal in size, used chiefly for boarding and dormitory purposes; a double residence, the home of the president and a theological professor; a hall seating 3,000, which is used as a gymnasium; a tasteful home for the lady pupils, and a professor's residence. The college library contains nearly 10,000 bound volumes. The indefatigable labors of Dr. Lindahl, now State Geologist, have made its museum remarkably complete in the various departments of natural history, and no inconsiderable progress has been made in various kinds of ethnological collections. The institution embraces the following departments: First, the college with



THIRD AVENUE, LOOKING WEST.



JOHN DEERE BUILDING.

its classical and scientific courses, each of four years; second, the preparatory course of three years; third, the conservatory of music, three years; fourth, theological seminary, two years. The faculty is composed of fifteen able, energetic, well-educated men, all in the prime of life. There have been over 400 ministers educated in its theological department. In all departments there are over 200 students. More than \$150,000 have been expended on the buildings and grounds. Rev. T. N. Hasselquist, D.D., is president, and Rev. J. Jespersen is business manager.

There are eleven churches representing seven denominations, some of them being costly structures, the value of them altogether, \$120,000. The Young Men's Christian Association is a live organization, which is doing much good. They are just completing a new building, which, when furnished, will have cost about \$40,000. The Moline Public Library has permanent and suitable rooms in a fine brick building donated by the Hon. S. W.

Wheclock. It contains nearly 7,000 volumes of the best books, besides most of the current newspapers and periodicals. Wagner's Opera-House seats 900 persons, has opera-chairs, and is well supplied with scenery. The best dramatic, musical, and literary attractions regularly visit Moline. George W. Hamler is manager.

Moline has two daily newspapers, two weeklies, and one monthly. The *Evening Dispatch* is a credit to the city and loyal to its every interest. P. S. McGlynn is editor, and J. K. Groom business manager. It is Republican in politics. The *Republican* issues evening, Sunday morning, and weekly editions. It is a vigorous, well-edited journal. Ezra Eastman is manager. The *Western Plowman* is a monthly agricultural journal of thirty-two pages, its circulation being over 30,000. J. W. Warr is editor and L. B. Kuhn business manager.

As a place of residence Moline has few rivals, having a fine water system, good sewerage, and being lighted by gas and electricity.

As a manufacturing centre Moline would not exist but for the immense water-power obtainable by throwing a dam from the Illinois shore to a point near the head of the island of Rock Island, at the foot of the Upper Mississippi rapids, where the water of the Mississippi

has a fall of some fifteen feet in as many miles of its length. The development of this immense water-power passed through various hands up to about the close of the Civil War, when the present company purchased it and commenced a system of improvements which was afterward undertaken by the Government for the purpose of operating the machinery in the immense armory started on the island of Rock Island.

The Government took possession of the water-power under a contract with the Water Power Company to make the development and to maintain the same, giving the company the free use of a certain portion of the power developed. This development proved to be much more difficult than was anticipated, and so much delay ensued that the then users of the water-power were forced to resort to steam in the conducting of their business, and the great benefits to the town and community that were expected have not been realized until a recent date, when the power, under partial development, has restored a factor which the company are now utilizing as fast as applications are made for it. The



THE MOLINE WATER-POWER CO.



development has demonstrated the great value of the power, affording, as it does, a uniform head either in a high or low stage of water.

It is something of a card for a town to be able to say, truthfully, that it has the largest plant in the world for the manufacture of a line of goods that are used the world over. This Moline can do when speaking of the great plow works of Deere & Co. This concern has had a marvelous growth. Its beginning was laid in a little blacksmith-shop containing one forge, where a half-century ago a single, sturdy blacksmith fashioned by hand the first successful steel plow. Then a comparatively young man, an early settler on the uncultivated prairies of western Illinois, John Deere was destined to live to a ripe old age, to see his little shop grow into a huge factory employing hundreds of men and furnishing the means of livelihood to many thousands more, and to have his name handed down to posterity as the producer of the first, and for many years the only successful line of steel plows.

We say this concern has had a marvelous growth. Fifty years ago John Deere was able, with the help of one or two persons, to turn out less than one hundred plows in a year. To-day his mammoth establishment, which is the legitimate outgrowth of his creative genius, has the capacity to turn out nearly ten times as many complete implements in a single day.

There is scarcely a civilized country that has not had its surface tickled by the John Deere plow. North America, Europe, Africa, South America, Australia, and the islands of the sea, all feel its civilizing power. Verily, it turneth the earth upside down.

With a million of dollars invested, and a large surplus capital, employing from 600 to 800 men, and doing a business of nearly \$2,000,000 annually, we believe Moline can rightfully claim that in Deere & Company she has the largest plow-factory in the world.

Among the prominent establishments of Moline next to its plow-shops, and one that will attract the attention and excite the interest of all who appreciate the growth of manufacturing in the West, are the shops of the Deere & Mansur Company, organized only a few years ago, mostly by parties interested in the John Deere Plow Works, to manufacture a line of goods closely allied to the plow, cultivator, and harrow trade, but which that establishment, with its immense trade, could not accommodate. Beginning with little capital in a small rented shop, it has rapidly made its way both in capital and reputation until now it is by far the largest producer of its line of goods in the country, and the area of its shops alone is measured by acres. Next to its persistent policy to build only goods of superior merit, it owes its success to its advantageous location for obtaining supplies of raw material and for distributing its products throughout the great Mississippi Valley, and, in fact, to the entire country. Its line of goods, consisting of corn-planters, check-rows, stalk-cutters, disk-harrows, broadcast seeders, hay-rakes, cotton-planters, and garden tools, are already well known wherever such tools are used.

A notable fact in regard to this firm is that the commencement by it of the manufacture of any tool has proved an era in the production of that class of tools. Features of the Deere & Mansur Company's goods are imitated in like lines everywhere in efforts to divert from them a part of their large trade, the reward they have so well earned.

The illustration given herewith is an accurate representation of the Deere & Mansur Company's shops as they now are, ready for the business of the coming year.

The wonderful growth and development in the manufacture of wagons in this country can best be demonstrated by a visit to Moline. The mammoth and massive works of the Moline Wagon Company, covering acres of ground and railroad trackage, discharging daily train-loads of lumber, iron, and other material, and loading the manufactured product in their own cars for all parts of the United States and Canada, which have been made in a thoroughly systematic manner by hundreds of skilled and trained artisans, each by the use of ingenious and delicately constructed machinery making certain pieces in such a manner that any part of a vehicle can be exactly duplicated and supplied to the purchaser years thereafter.

At their lumber-yards, which apparently contain supplies for many years ahead, each shipment is closely assorted and culled as to quality, and a complete record kept, in order to have same properly seasoned before using, when it is again assorted by experts; in fact, everything appears to be done with a view of avoiding the use of anything but first-class material. This in a large measure accounts for the popularity and fame of the Moline farm and spring wagon, which is so well and favorably known to every farmer, teamster, and dealer in the United States.

What a contrast to the pioneer cross-road wagon-shop, with its jack-plane and hand-bellows, making fewer wagons in an entire year than are here turned out each working day and shipped into every State and Territory; one year's production, it placed in a closely continuous line, would reach from the Mississippi River across the Alleghany Mountains. Their lumber and shipping yards would convey the impression of a railroad yard at a good-sized station, if judged by the quantity of freight-cars bearing the initials of various railroad companies, unloading material and supplies, and loading the manufactured product for shipment to their different customers, agencies, and branch houses.

For the better accommodation of their more distant trade they have established branch and distributing houses at Des Moines and Council Bluffs, Iowa, Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Indianapolis, Columbus, Salt Lake City, Stockton, and Winnipeg.

The Moline Plow Company, another prosperous enterprise of Moline, commenced operations in 1864 with a capital of \$20,000, employing but few men, and their trade extending only over a limited territory. But, owing to the successful management and the superiority of the plows they manufactured, their trade has gradually increased until at the present time their product is found in almost every land on the face of the earth where plows, sulky-plows, gang-plows, cultivators, corn-planters, hay-rakes, and the many other farm implements they manufacture are used. Their capital stock is now \$800,000, and their accumulated surplus over \$500,000. In their works are employed from 500 to 700 men, who are paid annually over

\$300,000 for wages. Their buildings cover a large area, their floors measuring from twelve to thirteen acres. Their works are equipped with the latest and most improved labor-saving machinery, and the buildings, being constructed of stone and brick, make one of the most complete factories in the world. They have side-tracks running into their works, giving them cheap facilities for handling raw materials received, and loading and shipping out their implements when they are completed. They have large branch houses at Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, and Des Moines, besides having wholesale agencies and distributing points at Peoria, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Marengo, Milwaukee, Louisville, Nashville, Dallas, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, City of Mexico, Honolulu, Sidney, Winnipeg, St. Petersburg, Breslau, and other points. Their Flying Dutchman sulky-plow is well introduced in this and foreign countries, and stands without a rival as to its popularity.

The raw material used at the present time amounts to from 10,000 to 11,000 tons, and the net sales of their product amount to between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, each year showing a gradual increase over the past year in the amount of business. The power to run these large works is furnished by four large turbine water-wheels and one large engine.

The success of this great enterprise is largely due to the efforts of the Hon. S. W. Wheelock, its president, who for many years has had charge of and has given his personal attention to its management.

The Moline Pipe Organ Company, of which we give an illustration, was established in 1870. Its organs have received the unqualified indorsement of the best-known organists. Eight churches in Chicago, two in Kansas City, two in St. Louis, and many others all over the Central States are using its organs. In the past three years they have not been able to keep up with their orders. The capital stock is \$25,000. During 1888 \$16,000 were paid for labor, and a business of over \$35,000 was done.

P. H. C.

### THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

(Continued from page 181.)

who is appointed on the recommendation of the Supervisor, and most people by this time know that the United States has been divided by the Census Office into 175 Supervisors' Districts. Having obtained the varied information, the question is simply how to tabulate it quickly and cheaply. There is the Hollerith Electrical System, the Pidgin Chip System, and the system adopted by the Superintendent of the Tenth Census. Each method will be thoroughly tested, and the particular one adopted which will perform the work the most expeditiously and most



CENSUS BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION ON NINTH STREET, WASHINGTON (J. L. SMITHMEYER, ARCHITECT).

accurately. The expenditure for the Eleventh Census must not exceed \$6,400,000, though the enormous amount of work to be done makes even this vast sum seem insignificant.

The chiefs of the important divisions of the census are: of Vital Statistics, Dr. John S. Billings, Surgeon United States Army, known throughout the civilized world for his scientific attainments, and honored by institutions of learning at home and abroad.

The apportionment of the territory of the Union into supervisors' districts has been assigned to Mr. Henry Gannett, the

Geographer of the Census, who held this office in 1880. Mr. Gannett is a gentleman of national reputation as a scientist, and has published a number of valuable reports for the Government.

The Statistician of the population division of the census is Mr. William C. Hunt, who has been well trained in the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. He made a reputation in tabulating the returns of the Massachusetts census for 1885, and he will render valuable service in the broader field of the National census.

Mr. Frank R. Williams, of Louisiana, who had charge of the division of manufactures under General Francis A. Walker in the last census, has been selected as the most practical man for the same work by the present Superintendent. Mr. Williams's experience will enable him to avoid many of the difficulties encountered in the work of 1880.

Professor Henry C. Adams, the Statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who has attracted considerable attention by his excellent report on the railways of the country, takes charge of the work of the census relating to transportation. He



JAMES H. WARDLE, ACTING CHIEF CLERK.

is a student of political economy, and lectures on the subject in the universities of Ann Arbor, Mich., Cornell, N. Y., and Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md. Professor Adams is First Vice-president of the American Economic Association, and has contributed much to the literature of economic and financial subjects.

Dr. David T. Day will have charge of the statistics of mines and mining. He is the Chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology of the United States Geological Survey, and has prepared for a number of years the annual volume of that office on the "Mineral Resources of the United States."

Mr. James H. Wardle, of New York, the Acting Chief Clerk, began his career in census work in 1875 in the New York State Census Bureau; occupied the position of Chief of the Agricultural Division of the Census of 1880, and had charge of all matters relating to the termination of the Tenth Census in the Department of the Interior until the organization of the present office.

Among the special agents to assist in the collection of the statistics of manufactures are Mr. Edward Stanwood, of Boston, for the cotton industry; Mr. S. N. D. North, of Boston, wools and worsted, and newspapers and periodicals; Mr. Henry Bower, of Philadelphia, the chemical industry; Mr. Henry T. Cook, Newark, N. J., clay and pottery; and Mr. Henry C. Taft, of Arkansas, ship-building.

The general division of mines and mining, the value of the products of which in 1888 amounted to \$600,000,000, will have seven minor divisions. The experts for the collection of the statistics of coal will be John H. Jones, of Philadelphia, for the anthracite production; and Charles A. Ashburner, of Pittsburg, for the bituminous; John Birkinbine, of Philadelphia, for iron ores; Mr. Henry Kirchhoff, Jr., of New York, for copper, lead, zinc, and their ores; and Dr. William T. Day, of Pennsylvania, for structural materials. Hon. Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, is the special agent for the collection of the statistics of natural gas, petroleum, coke, and glass. The other divisions of the work are gold and silver, and miscellaneous.

Investigations now in progress in relation to the best methods of collecting the statistics relating to the recorded indebtedness of private corporations and individuals, are being made by the Hon. Frederick W. Kruse, of Olean, N. Y., and Hon. John S. Lord, Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Springfield, Ill.

Statistics of churches and religious denominations is the special work of Dr. Henry K. Carroll, the editor of the New York *Independent*, and the Special Agent to conduct the inquiry in relation to education is Mr. James H. Blodgett, of Rockford, Ill., who held a responsible position in the Tenth Census.

The inquiry relating to the fish and fisheries of the country will be the joint work of Captain Joseph W. Collins, of the United States Fish Commission, and Professor Charles W. Smiley, who was connected in a similar capacity with the Tenth Census.

Local indebtedness and local government will receive the attention of Mr. T. Campbell-Copeland, of New York; while National and State indebtedness will be under the care of Hon. J. Kendrick Upton, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Provision was made in the law organizing the Census Bureau for a printing-office, and Dr. Orlando C. Ketchum, who did efficient service in the preparation of the twenty-two quarto volumes in 1880, will be the chief. Dr. Ketchum is an honorary member of Typographical Union 101, of Washington, D. C., and also a member of the Medical Association.

*Robert L. Porter*